

JPRS 82789

2 February 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 386

FBIS

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2 February 1983

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' CRITICIZES PRC'S 'PRO-U.S. POLICY'

OW052121 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] It has been 4 years since China and the United States established diplomatic relations. For a time, particularly around the time of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, certain Chinese leaders earnestly held that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations would greatly benefit us politically, strategically, economically and militarily and in science and technology and other fields. Therefore, they even made vital concessions in principle to the Americans over the Taiwan issue in order to establish diplomatic relations with the United States sooner. However, facts in the past 4 years have shown that the so-called pro-U.S. policy in fact has not brought China any major actual benefits, and the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations only benefits the United States.

First, we should point out that the U.S. imperialists are insidiously taking advantage of the improved relations between the two countries to carry out their global policy of aggression. They even selfishly play the so-called China card. While talking about mutual interests of China and the United States, the U.S. rulers in fact did their utmost to seek private gains and tried to "sit on top of the mountain and watch tigers fight" while China was opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan.

Later on, the U.S. imperialists became even worse. In order to grab gains, they have pursued [words indistinct] over the Taiwan issue. Although the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations have existed 4 years, the United States is actively pursuing a two Chinas policy, selling arms to Taiwan and supporting by ever possible means the Kuomintang's rule on Taiwan in order to grab political, (?military) and economic gains.

What makes people even more indignant is that the leaders of our country so far have not resolutely hit back at the U.S. imperialists' hegemonist anti-China acts. They only said in a mild tone at the 12th CPC National Congress that a cloud has hung over the relations between China and the United States. They also expressed the hope that the issue be settled step by step in accordance with the Sino-U.S. joint communique on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Nevertheless, it is very childish for one to hope for the U.S. imperialists' fulfillment of their promise. As everyone knows, U.S. military experts have formulated a long-range plan for modernizing Taiwan's defense. The plan is

designed to safeguard Taiwan's security in the 21st century. In other words, the U.S. imperialists for selfish reasons, in fact plan to defend the Kuomintang's political system on Taiwan in the 21st century and permanently keep China divided. This is a 100 percent [words indistinct] act of using hegemonistic logic to defy another country's sovereignty. Carrying out these anti-China activities, the U.S. imperialists have insulted the Chinese people before the people of the whole world. [Words indistinct] has caused losses to China's national interests. Our national interests will suffer still greater losses if we fail to reach a necessary conclusion on this situation.

CSO: 4005/334

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' CONDEMNS U.S.-EFFORTS TO FAN UP JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW180306 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] For its own selfish purpose, U.S. imperialism has in the past several years repeatedly prodded Japanese leaders to greatly increase Japanese military expenditures in order to further increase Japan's military strength and promote its militarism. It has tried its best to consolidate the so-called Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. At the same time, it has also imposed some extra military duties on Japan. For example, it is asking the Japanese navy to defend 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes and so on.

Doubtless, when in this kind of tense situation we must never follow a middle-of-the-road line. We should never say that we neither support nor oppose U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Still less should we say that since the purpose of the treaty is to safeguard Japanese security, this treaty is understandable. This kind of statement is practically to support this treaty.

What shocks people more is the fact that from the political, military and strategic points of view, we had firmly exposed the dangerous nature of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation. We had bluntly pointed out that under the signboard of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism have formed a military alliance. In the past, a Chinese leader stated: After the war, Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism formed a military alliance. With the help of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has revived. Under the protection of U.S. imperialism, it is the type of militarism tied to the U.S. chariot of aggression. In the counterrevolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has played an extremely important role as an accomplice of the United States. It is for this reason that, posing a dangerous menace to the peoples in Asia and in the Pacific region, the revival of Japanese militarism is a serious issue that we must not ignore.

When the United States illegally handed over China's Diaoyutai Islands [Senkakus] to Japan, China seriously condemned the United States. We solemnly pointed out that the U.S. action was outrageous. The Diaoyutai Islands are Chinese territory. What right do Japanese and U.S. reactionaries have to effect an illicit transfer of China's territory? We also resolutely refuted the Japanese reactionaries who said that Japan has particular interests in the waters near the Diaoyutai Islands and along the Taiwan Straits.

Everyone knows that U.S. imperialism has babbled about Taiwan being its unsinkable aircraft carrier through which its Southeast Asian defense line runs. It has also said that "it will not allow the transfer of Taiwan from the hands of friends into communist hands." Following its American masters, Japanese militarism ridiculously said that "Taiwan is a lifeline to Japan in maintaining its searoutes for trading" and that "the loss of Taiwan will directly endanger Japan."

That is to say that Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism are trying to maintain forever the Kuomintang's rule over Taiwan for their own selfish interests. In other words, the military alliance between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism poses a direct threat to China's territorial integrity and sovereignty brought serious damage to China's basic interests, and impaired the dignity of the Chinese nation. It is quite obvious that we will never follow a middle-of-the-road line by making allowance for a U.S.-Japan military alliance and for the so-called Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. We should resolutely oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the treaty and expose their extremely dangerous, aggressive nature.

CSO: 4005/334

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN STUDIED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Zhuang Qubing [5445 0637 4016] and Pan Tongwen [3382 0681 2429]: "Reflections on the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique"]

[Text] On 17 August, the governments of China and the United States published a joint communique on the step by step handling until final resolution of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. It was a momentous event in Sino-U.S. relations and an important international occurrence.

The Taiwan arms sales issue was left unsettled in the normalization talks between China and the United States in 1978. China declared that the issue would continue to be solved after normalization, because it was a key issue seriously blocking the development of relations. However, after normalization, the United States disregarded China's strong objection, formulated the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and continued to sell arms to Taiwan, thereby seriously damaging the relations between the two countries and creating a grave crisis. Today, after 10 months of exchange of views and discussions, an agreement has finally been reached. It cannot but be called an important step toward removing the crisis endangering Sino-U.S. relations.

The joint communique reaffirmed the basic principles of the Shanghai communique and the communique on normalization of relations and provided the guiding principles and concrete steps for solving the serious obstacle to the development of relations. In short, the main points are: 1. The United States reaffirms the policy of "one China" and recognizes "the government of the PRC as the only government of China" and "Taiwan as a part of China." 2. The two sides jointly declare that "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual nonintervention in each other's internal affairs" constitute the "principle guiding the relations between the two sides in /all aspects/" [in boldface], which naturally includes the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. 3. China declares that the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair. The United States reaffirms that "it has no intention to violate China's sovereignty

and territorial integrity, no intention to interfere in China's affairs, and no intention to follow the policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China and one Taiwan.'" In other words, the United States has no right to intervene in the Taiwan issue, because it is China's internal affair. 4. The U.S. government declares that "it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan" and that "its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed the levels of quality and quantity in recent years since the establishment of relations, and it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a /final resolution/ [in boldface]." The communique immediately pointed out clearly that "the United States recognizes China's consistent stand on the solution of the issue, and China's consistent stand is public knowledge, namely, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan constitute a violation of China's sovereignty and should be halted. Therefore, the "final resolution" /can only be the termination of arms sales to Taiwan/ [in boldface].

After the joint communique was published, except a few with ulterior motives, international opinion was generally favorable. Inside the United States, the opinions and reactions of the overwhelming majority were positive. Many well-known figures expressed support, finding it favorable to the continued development of Sino-U.S. relations, to the friendship between the two peoples, and to world peace and stability.

On the other hand, clamors and activities attacking the communique and blocking the development of Sino-U.S. relations also appeared in the United States.

For a long time, there has always been a group of diehards in the United States who disregard reality, adhere to a stand hostile to China, and constantly stir up trouble. Though small in number, they vainly attempt to reverse the tide of history. Senators Goldwater, Gelun and Helms, for instance, still vigorously juggle the "Taiwan Relations Act," which violates China's sovereignty and interferes in its internal affairs, and create all kinds of fallacies. Congressman Solomon not only complained that the communique "directly violates" the act, but threatened to go to court. Feulner, the chief of the ultra-rightwing Heritage Foundation, sang the same old tune of Taiwan being America's "unsinkable aircraft carrier." William Buckley, editor in chief of the NATIONAL REVIEW bluntly advocated "two Chinas" and wanted to "declare Taiwan an independent country."

Taiwan is a part of China's territory, and the "Taiwan Relations Act" is an infringement of China's sovereignty and an intervention in its internal affairs. It openly violates not only the publicly recognized norms of international relations, but also the spirit and principles of the communique establishing relations between the two countries.

What should be pointed out is that, while affirming the joint communique, some high-level bureaucrats in the U.S. government still hold on to the

"Taiwan Relations Act" and continue to resort to this "domestic law" aimed at interfering in China's internal affairs. It is not permissible. They also make China's policy of peaceful reunification of the fatherland a prerequisite to the implementation of the three-point promise by the United States, interpret "final resolution" as China's promise of "peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue," etc. As everyone knows, Taiwan is China's territory, and the means of solution of the Taiwan issue is purely China's internal affair which no one has the right to interfere in. The interpretations of U.S. bureaucrats discussed above are both deviations from the basic principles governing Sino-U.S. relations reaffirmed in the joint communique and inconsistencies with the logic of the language of the document itself.

The Sino-U.S. agreement on the issue of Taiwan arms sales is the result of the effort of both sides and not easily gained. While upholding the principles of sovereignty and nonintervention, China gave consideration to the historical factors, started from the practical, adopted a reasonable attitude and propelled the formation of the agreement. Nevertheless, the joint communique is merely the first step toward the solution of the issue, and the key problem today is whether the U.S. side will take practical actions to carry out its promise and earnestly implement all the provisions in the communique, thereby thoroughly solving the Taiwan arms sales issue.

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CSO: 4005/273

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON AIMS OF TRUDEAU'S ASIA VISIT

HK050328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 7

["Newsletter From Canada" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Xu Deqian [6079 1795 6692] and Ma Hailiang [7456 3189 0081]: "Trudeau's Visit To Asia"]

[Text] Soon after the new year began, the Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau took his trip to Asia, which he has prepared for over a long time. He is going to visit the five ASEAN countries--Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines--and then visit Brunei and Japan. The trip is mainly aimed at strengthening political ties with the ASEAN countries and expanding economic and trade relations with them.

Trudeau's Asia trip was originally settled to be taken in July 1982, but was postponed twice due to internal differences of views. Those opposed to the trip held that the prime minister should not take a trip to Asia when the internal economy was in difficulty, but supporters held that the visit was an important step toward solving internal economic problems.

A main reason for the economic difficulties in Canada is that it has largely depended on the United States for its economy and trade. For this reason, the Canadian Government has worked out a policy of "the third choice," that is, while maintaining relations with the United States, it is striving to develop its relations with other countries so that its economy can be made varied. At present, the United States is the main country with which Canada carries out its foreign trade. Next is Japan and Europe. In the past, Canada did not pay enough attention to its economic and trade relations with other Asian countries. During 1982, Trudeau was able to visit Europe successfully, but his Asian trip was opposed and postponed several times. This shows many people did not attach importance to Asia.

However, over the past year or so, more and more Canadian people in various circles have realized that the enormous economic potential in Asia must not be neglected. They demand to strengthen economic and trade ties with the Asian countries. Being an important and rising political and economic force in Asia, the five ASEAN countries have received more attention from the Canadian Government. Although the transaction volume of its trade with the ASEAN countries has increased year after year during the past 5 years, it was still under \$1 billion a year, which is not only much lower than its trade

volume with the United States, Japan and Europe, but is also lower than that with Australia. This time, Trudeau has made his trip to Asia the first of the year. This shows that the Canadian Government has made up its mind to strengthen its foreign and economic relations with the Asian countries, so that its economy can be developed through various channels. Judging from a long-term point of view, this is also an important step Canada has taken in its foreign and economic affairs.

People in press circles hold that Trudeau's Asian trip is aimed at creating a good impression on the Asian people towards Canada and arousing the interest in Asia of the Canadian big enterprises, so as to pave the way for strengthening foreign, economic and trade relations with this region. During his visit, he will discuss with the ASEAN countries questions concerning bilateral trade and investment. Canada plans to increase investment in this region, such as nuclear reactors, oil technology, airplanes, transport equipment and so forth. Besides, he will also exchange views with the ASEAN countries on international affairs of common concern, and express continuous support for the latter on the Kampuchean issue and the issue of the Vietnamese refugees.

The last stop on Trudeau's Asia trip is Japan. Over the past year or so, the volume of Canada's annual trade with Japan has reached 9 billion Canadian dollars, with a favorable balance of 0.4 billion Canadian dollars. However, Canada has mainly exported to Japan raw materials and semi-products and imported manufactured goods from the latter. During his meeting with new Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro, Trudeau will exchange views with him on the Summit Economic Conference held by seven Western countries and other international affairs. He will also discuss with the Japanese prime minister opening Japanese market to Canadian manufactured goods and reducing the import of Japanese cars.

CSO: 4005/334

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PAPER ON KISSINGER'S ADVISORY COMPANY

HK140605 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 4

["Notes" by Sima Da [0674 7456 6671]: "Kissinger Opens a Company"]

[Text] A dynamic figure on the international foreign affairs stage during the seventies, the former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was hailed as a modern Metternich, having retired from the political platform for many years, has now suddenly formed his own company, becoming a chairman of the board.

This is an out of the ordinary transnational corporation. It has no storefront, neither does it sell any goods. Its only object of operation is sort of special, invisible, high level intellectual service called "international counselling."

This company has been set up in both Washington and New York. Though it has only eight directors, they are all very famous so-called "superstars." Included among them are former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, former Assistant to Ex-President Ford on National Security Affairs Scowcroft, former U.S. Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Luo Jie Si [5012 2638 0631], the big king of Swedish cars and General Manager of the Volvo Car Company Yu Lun Ha Ma Er [0060 0243 0761 7456 1422], etc.

Apparently, the aim and substance of this company's services consists in providing various sorts of proposals on policy decisions on "international business affairs." Compared to some so-called "risk evaluation companies" now in existence, which provide advice to international commercial and financial circles, it will have even closer cooperation with its clients. Already, a number of very rich clients have signed "contracts for provision of service" with Kissinger's company. The fees for such a service are quite astonishing; each client's "counselling fee" comes to as much as \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Why are these big companies and enterprises willing to spend such vast sums of money for the "advice" of Kissinger and the others? Because in the world today, any multinational industrial or commercial enterprises or bank, if it wishes to purchase raw materials, dump products, export capital, give loans, or be competitive, must understand world trends and the political situation in all countries, and must have a grasp of important political news and

economic intelligence. Many international monopoly consortiums have themselves set up research organs hiring a group of policy advisors to examine the international situation and predict world trends.

Over the past few years, Kissinger has not only been very active in high level circles in Washington and New York, but, travelworn, has been on tours of inspection to Europe, the Middle East, Japan and South America, meeting important people and giving his opinions on politics. Just one single comment on foreign affairs at a banquet or in a speech can earn him \$200,000 to \$300,000. Now that he has enlisted a group of celebrated personages, forming such a phoney "international counselling" company, giving those big companies attracted by big names some news, analysing the situation for them and advising them on plans, and even pulling strings and going through the back door, he will earn a hundred times more, and greatly develop his grand scheme, compared to the \$60,000 or \$70,000 he was getting as secretary of state, this is bound to be much bigger money.

In fact, after his retirement in 1977, Kissinger already took the post of adviser to the famous American bank Chase, and New York's Goldman Sachs Investment Company. In the United States, a good businessman will make an official and vice versa, and businessmen and officials come from the same origins. Moreover, Kissinger was by no means the first to form this sort of "international advisory company." Before this, quite a few high level officials in the U.S. Government along with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, became directors or advisors in such "international advisory companies" after retiring.

CSO: 4005/334

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' MOURNS VIETNAMESE FRIEND LI BAN

HK180719 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by Wei Jinshui [7614 6855 3055], Chen Zhongping [7115 0112 1627], Li Ping [2621 1627], Chen Hua [7115 5478] and Liao Hujin [1675 5170 0093]:
"Mourning Li Ban, an Outstanding Internationalist Fighter"]

[Text] The outstanding internationalist fighter and close friend of the Chinese Comrade Li Ban, died more than a year ago. Looking into the distance of the southern land where wind and rain are sweeping across a gloomy sky, we cherish the memory of our comrade in arms and feel an upsurge of emotion.

Comrade Li Ban was a Vietnamese whose surname was Pe. After he came to China, he was named Li Bishan, Li Peiwen, Li Ping and Li Ying. He was born in 1912 in Long Hoa Village, Can Duc County of Long An Province, Vietnam. He spent his childhood under French colonial rule and he saw imperialists running amok. In 1930, he studied French in a middle school in De Ngan, where he was influenced by progressive ideas and in particular by the revolutionary ideas of an old overseas Chinese (communist from the great revolution). He acquired a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, actively participated in the student movement and finally joined the communist party. He was released very soon after he was arrested, because his father had social influence. However, he was put under house arrest and not allowed to take part in political activities. One day, he stole away and met the old overseas Chinese in order to find out the possibility of running away. The old overseas Chinese said: "As communist party members, we are internationalists, our duty is to emancipate all mankind. So we can make revolution wherever we are. Now there is red political power in China. I will try to help you get there, if you wish...." Comrade Li Ban was very glad to hear this, and he expressed his willingness to go to China.

In early 1933, with the help of a seaman, Li Ban disguised himself as a mess boy, avoided customs investigation and fled from Tan An to Hong Kong. Then he proceeded to Shantou where he met Comrade Huang Jintan, a party member and a fellow townsman of the old overseas Chinese.

Comrade Huang Jintan introduced him to work as an odd-jobber in Taiyuan Dental Clinic, Shantou. In winter that year, Wang Jianliang, a party member and teacher of Chen Zhongping was hospitalized in Taiyuan Dental Clinic for quite a long time. During his hospitalization, Wang made friends with Li and they

knew each other well. Wang said to Li: "We may try to go to Ruijin, the red capital." Li was very glad indeed. When Wang left the clinic, he took Li to his home (Songyuan, Meixian). At that time Chen Zhongping was a student and party branch secretary in Songyuan Middle School. Because of Chen's efforts, Li was allowed to move to the Soviet area under the clearance of the higher authorities. Chen took Li to his hometown-Xiangdong District in Wuping County in Fujian Province, from where Li was escorted to his final destination by Wunan guerrillas under the party. Li had been living in the city and never made such a long trip on foot. During his journey, who would have thought he could successively walk several dark nights along a rugged mountain path (including the secret crossing of Dingjiang River), pass through several blockade lines by the enemy and finally arrive in Ruijin in early March 1934. Then he was assigned to study at the Central Party School.

In October, 1934, Li followed the 25,000-li long march initiated by the Red Army. Afterward, he dropped out of the long march because he suffered from malaria and stayed in the Fujian-Guangdong border area where he was captured by the enemy. However, he was released by the KMT authorities who considered him young, because he insisted he was a cook and because there were a large number of captives at that time. On his way back from Jiangxi to Meixian, Guangdong, he was penniless, begging for bread along the way. Then he worked again as an odd-jobber in Taiyuan Dental Clinic, Shantou, where his alias was Li Ying. He joined the Developing Study Association, the Esperanto and Latin New Language Movement and the Army of Volunteers Against Japanese Aggression, thus taking part in the struggle against Japan and for national salvation. Our clandestine party branch in Shantou soon investigated the political history of Comrade Li Ban, who was allowed to resume party activities. Li returned again to the embrace of the party.

Li was assigned to restore and set up party organizations in Meixian, Shantou and Jieyang. Around the time of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Li played an important role in restoring and developing party organizations in Chaomei Prefecture.

In March 1937, the CPC Work Commission in southern China decided to establish the Hanjiang Work Commission as a temporary leading organ of the party in Chaomei Prefecture. Li was appointed secretary. After the war of resistance against Japan broke out, Li worked hard day and night and travelled all over the Meijiang area and along the banks of Hanjiang River in order to develop the people's movement for national salvation and the war of resistance against Japan. He made striking achievements.

By the end of September that year, as representatives of Chaomei, he and Chen Zhongpin took part in the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi border area party congress in Baisha of Longyan, Fujian. Li was elected member of the presidium. The Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi Border Area Provincial Party Committee was established by the congress (it was later called Southwest Fujian Chaomei Special Party Committee for External Work). He was elected party committee member and then appointed propaganda director by the provincial party committee. After the Central County Party Committee was set up in December in Meixian, he was appointed County Party Committee secretary. In the following years,

he successively held the posts of Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee propaganda director, Youth Department director, Meixian Central County Party Committee secretary and Chaoshan Central County Party Committee secretary. In June, 1942, betrayed by a traitor, the Southern Party Committee leading organ was badly destroyed by the enemy. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Chongqing Southern Bureau, party organizations at all levels under the Southern Party Committee stopped working. Cadres were withdrawn and party members covered themselves by seeking jobs through their social relations. Comrade Lin was appointed liaison man and led the struggle in the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi border area. In 1944, in their death throes, the Japanese aggressors launched an all-round offensive in northern Guangdong in order to set up communication between Guangdong and Hankou. In Xingmei area where the Shaoguan KMT Provincial Government took refuge, the situation changed drastically. After repeated consultations with Wei Jinshui, Zhu Manping and other leading comrades in the border area, Li Ban made a point of resuming party activities and launching armed struggle. Contact with the Dongjiang column was soon made and the armed struggles under the party leadership in southwest Fujian, Xingmei and Chaoshan were linked together. At this time, Li monitored news broadcasts from the XINHUA News Agency in order to keep abreast of radio changes which took place in the revolutionary situation. He tried to make radio contact with the central government. When summer was changing into autumn, Li Ban and Li Meinan assigned people to meet Zheng Sheng and Lin Ping in Dongjiang. Finally they made contact with guerrillas in Dongzhong and made direct contact with the central broadcasting station through the Dongjiang column. From then on, the party organization in the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi border area was fighting again under the direct leadership of the Party Central Committee.

In the 1945 spring festival, more than 30 party members from the Mei Pu area led by Comrade Li Ban went to the mountain of Dawo Village of Weixin District, Pinghe County, Fujian Province and formally organized a Hanjiang column of anti-Japanese guerrillas. At a meeting Li Ban put forward the task of organizing the masses in the guerrilla war of resistance against Japan and formulated the slogan "Take up arms and defend the homeland" among the people. Afterward, the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi Central County CPC Committee was set up and Li Ban was appointed secretary. In July of the following year, the Central County CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting in Shanxiang, Dahengkang, Meixian, and rectification of incorrect work styles and examination of cadres' personal histories was carried out. This meeting played an important role in heightening the political awareness of the party members and purifying the party organization. This was the last meeting presided over by Comrade Li Ban, who worked in China for over 10 years. After the meeting he returned to Vietnam for a new post.

Seeing his motherland fight a last-ditch battle against French colonialists who staged a comeback and the Vietnamese people wage vigorous armed struggle against the imperialists in defence of the new democratic republic, and inspired by patriotism, Comrade Li Ban submitted his application to the CPC Central Committee for going back to Vietnam in order to join the people in their struggle. He returned to his motherland Vietnam in July (1946), the second year after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, under

the clearance of the CPC Central Committee. Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, he fought heroically for the national liberation of the Vietnamese people and did mortal deeds of merit. He was awarded a first class national medal of war of resistance and a first class triumphal medal.

Comrade Li Ban came to China when the Chinese people were facing great difficulties and fought together with us for over 14 years. Zhaoshan, Xingmei and south-west Fujian were ruled by the KMT at that time. Secret agents and military policemen were rampant everywhere. Being in a perilous position and living a difficult life, Li Ban was running the risk of being arrested, jailed or sentenced to death. However, he trod numerous difficult paths and fought heroically in the muddy battle field regardless of his personal safety. He used to suffer from hunger and cold but he never uttered a word of complaint. He was always optimistic as a revolutionary whether on the long march or in the enemy jailhouse.

We were deeply touched by his revolutionary spirit of studying hard. Although he was so busy that his work and the struggle was so arduous, he found time for study. He tirelessly studied the selected works of Marx and Lenin as well as the principles and policy of the party. When he arrived in China, he had acquired the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. As he had mastered Marxist theory he was able to analyze and solve the problems arising in the complicated and acute struggle by applying the Marxist-Leninist position, viewpoint and method. He used the study of language as a weapon. People could frequently see him spend time learning new words by memory during intervals between campaigns or on the march. Soon after he arrived in China, he learnt to speak Chinese in a few months by overcoming various difficulties. Wherever he went he attempted to study Chinese dialects such as Mandarin, Hakka, Cantonese, Chaozhou and Minnan. He could also speak English, French, Russian, German, Japanese and Esperanto. At the end of 1936, China was at an important historical turning point. The clandestine CPC organization which was located in south China far apart from the CPC Central Committee and was ill-informed, sent a letter in French to the editor of JIUGUO SHIBAO in Paris with the help of Comrade Li Ban. The editor of JIUGUO SHIBAO gave vigorous support to the CPC organization which received frequently numerous pieces of important material including documents of the 7th Congress of the International, which helped us to understand the situation and to wage struggle.

Comrade Li Ban was intelligent, bold and resolute in his work. He was a good hand at solving difficult problems. Arriving at a new place, he always made investigation, went deep among the masses and attached great importance to people's suffering and lived among the people. We admired him because he knew how to arouse people's initiative, to tightly unite key elements under the party organization and to create a new situation rapidly.

Comrade Li Ban was steadfast in his stand, honest and sincere with people and had a clear-cut stand. He was disgusted with people who adopted two-faced tactics. He never gossiped about a person or criticized and attacked a person behind his back. Of course, he sometimes made mistakes in dealing with comrades under work conditions in the white areas. However, the mistake was corrected whenever it was discovered and he never concealed faults or glossed

over wrongs. Comrade Li Ban was open and aboveboard with breadth of mind; he stuck to the truth and corrected mistakes his whole life.

The Chinese and Vietnamese people shared weal and woe through revolutionary struggle in the history and the ties between them were originally close. As Comrade Ho Chi Minh said, the relations between the people of China and Vietnam were those of "comrades and brothers." After China was liberated, Comrade Li Ban visited China on numerous occasions as a delegate of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and on goodwill missions between the two people. He made outstanding contributions to the economic development and friendly cooperation between the two countries. However, in recent years, the friendly relations between China and Vietnam have been impaired and the communication with each other was entirely suspended as a result of the breach of faith and frenzied anti-China campaign by the Le Duan clique. However, the Yunshan Mountain could not stop us from remembering our militant friendship. Our hearts are linked to each other. We have lost a close comrade-in-arms by the unfortunate death of Comrade Li Ban for whom we are filled with deep sorrow! We deeply regret that we could not attend his funeral and send a message of condolence!

The Chinese people will never forget the glorious deeds of Comrade Li Ban in his struggle for the Chinese people's revolution. The militant friendship which has been established with fresh blood by the people of China and Vietnam will never be destroyed. The life of Comrade Li Ban is an emblem of friendship between China and Vietnam. His noble image always encourages us to march forward!

CSO: 4005/334

PARTY AND STATE

NEW CONSTITUTION CALLED TRANSITION TO 'RULE BY LAW'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by Feng Bing [7458 1629]: "From 'Rule by Man' to 'Rule by Law'"]

[Text] The constitution is a product of modern statehood. Since the time of English constitutionalism and the French "civil constitution," every nation, regardless of the form of government it chooses, has known a constitution of one kind or another. China had her introduction to her first constitution during the years of the abortive "Constitutional Monarch" toward the end of the Manchurian Dynasty. After that, there was also the so-called "Declaration of Principles" modeled after the disastrous French "civil constitution" introduced by the national bourgeoisie of China as a temporary code of law. Then a new China was born, and with it came a true, modern constitution. Like our socialist democracy, this constitution has had its share of ups and downs, trials and reversals, only to emerge unscathed in a shinier form. It gives us new hope and strength and is something to be proud of and cherished.

Indeed, this new constitution is something we must cherish. It is because this is the best constitution we have ever had since the founding of our people's republic. It is because it embodies the wisdom and the will of millions upon millions of our people and marks the new direction in which our socialist democracy is to travel. If we are to look back on the obstacles that have blocked our pursuit of democracy and the rule of law and the tremendous effort which our party and our people have made and will make to overcome those obstacles, we cannot help cheering a document that sets forth the highest law of the land in which people are the masters.

We often hear this lament: the feudal society has ruled China for too long. While from it has risen one of the proudest civilizations rich both in material and spiritual achievements, it has also spawned malignant growths that stunt the further flowering of that civilization. Take the rule of law for example. In volumes after volumes of Chinese classics you can find phrases such as "a clearly written code and an unbendable law" and "a permanent code that binds all posterity." In practice, we only find "lawless" law, "the rule of man," and "the rule by officials." Even when the royalists of the last years of the Manchurian Dynasty wanted a constitution, they asked the emperor to set down a "sketch constitution." This was at odds

with the idea of "a clearly written code and an unbendable law." Obviously, scanning the classic, yellowed with age for early traces of a constitution is like climbing a tree for fish.

A feudal society cannot accommodate a constitution of any kind. Likewise, no modern man, particularly a modern socialist citizen, will want to see "rule of law" replaced by "rule of man" nor will he compare our cadres of today with the officials of the past. However, there are still people who, due to the momentum of history, have either knowingly or unknowingly departed from the law or look upon the fundamental law of the nation as a meaningless document, which they can obey or disobey at will.

We have read in the newspapers that once a secretary of a county CPC committee retorted unabashedly: "Which has more authority, the constitution or the secretary of a county CPC committee?" Of course, this remark is now often quoted as a joke, but it still gives us food for thought. I think if the constitution and the secretary of a county CPC committee are indeed locked into a contest for authority, it will be obvious to everybody that no individual can impersonate the rights and the aspirations of the people. Then, why would someone challenge the constitution? It might reflect the self-confidence nurtured by the authority of someone's position. It might reflect a trace of the feudal concept of special privileges that someone unconsciously harbored. In any case, it reflects a lack of a sense of law and a lack of understanding of the workings of socialist democracy among all of us. The comrade who made that laughable remark had no idea that everybody is equal before the constitution and the law and that no individual has the same sanction of, not to mention a higher sanction than the constitution. In a nation where the people are the masters, what else can have as much authority as the constitution?

With this in mind, we must not only conscientiously study the articles of our new constitution but also educate ourselves in the basics of all constitutions. In the "Biography of Xiao Wangzhi" in the "Book of the Han Dynasty," we find this phrase: "statutes and codes of law constitute permanent rules." Though statutes and codes referred to specific articles of the law, they also bore reference to the unchallengeable authority of the constitution. Our new constitution provides a framework for law and order of a permanent nature. In this sense, it does set permanent rules. In the process in which the constitution keeps on perfecting itself, its implementation will increasingly widen the scope for the development of socialist democracy. In a land ruled for too long by feudal ideology, it marks a true transition from the "rule of man" to the "rule of law."

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CSO: 4005/246

PARTY AND STATE

INDIVIDUALS COMMENT ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Conscientiously Study the New Constitution, Resolutely Implement the New Constitution"]

[Text] Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, 7 Dec--During the last 2 days, the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and people from all other walks of life in Gansu, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Hebe, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsi and Fujian provinces have gathered together in discussion meetings to study the new constitution. They have pledged to work hard for their modernized socialist country marked by a highly developed civilization and democracy.

Liang Jide [4731 4764 1795], vice president of the Gansu Provincial Society for Jurisprudence, declared that the new constitution sets forth the principles for socialist democracy and the rule of law. It keeps national construction on the right track, sets the pace for political life, and guarantees adherence to socialism.

Hu Fuming [5170 4395 2494], an associate professor at Nanjing University and one of the authors of the article entitled: "Practice Is the Only Criterion for Verifying Truth," said that the dignity of the fundamental law of the nation manifests itself not only through the formulation of a constitution but also, more importantly, through its implementation. The law must be our guide in all our economic and social activities. The law must be strictly enforced and any violation punished.

The people's government of Shaanxi Province called a meeting for its senior members on the afternoon of 6 December to study the new constitution. Comrades who attended the meeting observed that the articles of the new constitution provide for further enrichment of the spiritual contents in our socialist civilization. The new constitution is a law that concerns itself with the spiritual part of our civilization. It will keep our modernization effort on the right socialist track.

Ho Yunhua [0149 6663 5478], a lawyer at the Shijiachuang Municipal Legal Consultants Department in Hebei Province, said that the new constitution clearly sets forth the basic rights and obligations of a citizen under socialist democracy and under the law. While enjoying the rights to which

he is entitled, a citizen must willingly perform his obligations and develop a strong sense of socialist citizenship. Cadres of the No 2 National Cotton Textile Mill in Shijiazhuang city, an advanced unit for the building of a spiritual civilization, revealed that after their study of the new constitution they have become better aware of the objective of their political and ideological work, which is to make us into more ambitious, more moral, better cultured and better disciplined citizens.

After the promulgation of the new constitution, the party committee of the No 2 National Cotton Textile Mill in Zhengzhou city has led the workers of the mill to study it. Li Hailin [2621 3189 2651], a model worker of Zhengzhou city, noted that the new constitution sets forth the basic rights and obligations of every citizen. As we are the masters of our nation, we must exercise our rights and fulfill our obligations at the same time. In the aftermath of the decade of national chaos, some people today want only freedom, but not discipline; only democracy, but not the law. They are mistaken. Everyone must understand the relationship between democracy and the rule of law. Only with such an understanding can we maintain our socialist social order and excel at whatever we are doing.

Zhang Shuchun [1728 3219 4783], chairman of the residents committee of the Yowang Street in Changsha city, Hunan Province, pointed out that in her neighborhood, neighborliness is improving steadily. She is planning to organize the residents in her neighborhood to diligently study the newly promulgated constitution so that they can become better motivated, better cultured, more moral, and better disciplined good citizens. Yu Jue-an [0151 3635 1344] of Jiangxi Province, winner of the national award for meritorious service of the first order on the public security front, pointed out that the new constitution embodies the sentiments of the nation and the will of the people. As our social order is improving steadily, our job from now on is to protect the people in their exercise of their democratic rights. As public security fighters, we are honored to have the responsibility to insure the full implementation of the new constitution.

The new constitution is a great encouragement for the intellectuals working on cultural and educational fronts. Lu Shuben [0712 2885 2609], associate professor of history at the Hangzhou University, Zheng Jiu hao [6774 0046 3185], lecturer of law, and Zhou Dinghung [0719 7844 7703], lecturer of philosophy at the same university, pointed out that the new constitution has one particular article clearly explaining how to train specialized personnel for the various socialist professions, how to enlarge the ranks of the intellectuals, and how to bring their role into full play. The constitution thus confers on us educational workers an honorable responsibility. They suggested that a course on the new constitution be introduced into the middle school curricula to educate the youngsters in the principles of the law. Lin Tongchuo [2651 2717 4862], assistant principal of the Fuzhou First Middle School, said that after studying the new constitution he realized the larger responsibility being placed by the constitution on educational workers. It is therefore necessary to thoroughly educate the students in the principles of communism.

Huang Wenfou [7806 2429 3187], vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Association for Taiwan-born compatriots, said that the new constitution, by declaring the national unification as a national priority in its preamble, fulfills a universal aspiration. Taiwan-born compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits all aspire for national unification and aspire to be reunited with their kin.

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PARTY AND STATE

COMPOSITION, TASKS OF NEW BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE REPORTED

Committee Makeup Analysed

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Newly Elected 5th Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Embodies Old-New Cooperation and Succession of Old and New Cadres"]

[Text] The 5th congress of the Beijing municipal CPC committee has elected its 5th Beijing municipal CPC committee, which organizationally represents the realization of cooperation and succession between new and old cadres.

This municipal party committee includes a large contingent of both virtuous and talented middle-aged and young comrades. Its 78 members and candidate members have an average age of 53.7 years, of whom those below 55 years of age make up 59 percent, and the youngest member and candidate member are respectively 40 and 29 years old. Of these members 82 percent (64) are newly elected to the municipal party committee.

Of the members of this municipal party committee, comrades who joined the revolution during the second revolutionary civil war, the period of the war of resistance against Japan, and the war of liberation make up 64.1 percent. Many old comrades among members of the last municipal party committee are elected to the Beijing municipal CPC advisory committee.

Under the premise of revolutionization, the election of the 5th municipal party committee paid attention to knowledgeability and professionalism. Of the members of this municipal party committee, those with a cultural level of senior middle school and above number 65, making up 83.3 percent of the total; and of these, those with a cultural level of university number 43, making up 55.1 percent and those professional and technical cadres with titles number 19, making up 24.4 percent.

Of the members of this 5th municipal party committee, minority nationality cadres number 5, making up 6.4 percent; women comrades number 8, making up 10.3 percent.

Current Work Identified

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Emancipate Our Thinking Further, Reform More Daringly: Endeavor to Bring About New Situation in Capital Undertakings--Luan Junyi [3008 0689 3015] Gives Speech in Behalf of Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee"]

[Text] At the first plenary session of the 5th Beijing municipal CPC committee held on 15 November, Comrade Luan Junyi gave a speech in behalf of the municipal party committee standing committee on its current work. He talked about five Questions:

First, continue to carry out penetrating study of the 12th Party Congress documents and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. The committee must, on the basis of conscientiously understanding the spirit of those documents, better link with ideological reality and the reality of work, further unify its thinking and its steps and endeavor to create a new situation in undertakings in the capital. Most recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out, in our undertakings of realizing the four modernizations and building the two civilizations, we must emancipate our thinking further and reform more daringly. This should become an important guiding ideology for us to create a new situation in our undertakings in the capital. We must, through studying the 12th Party Congress documents more penetratingly, continue to cleanse away the "Leftist" influence that exists in our actual work and further emancipate our thinking; we must, through such study, endeavor to elevate our guiding ideology in order to enable our work to continue to experience breakthroughs and renovations; we must, through studying the 12th Party Congress documents more penetratingly, further implement the party's principles of democratic centralism, strengthen collective leadership, conscientiously overcome the phenomena of laxity and feebleness in our leadership work and the departmentalism, dispersion, and wrangling in our actual work, and do our work well in an even more coordinated way. Between the departments, we must both have teamwork and support one another, coordinate with one another and energetically cooperate with one another. We must seek to solve this question both in our thinking and our workstyle, and in our working system; we must concentrate our energy, unify our steps, solidly work out one or two things that would play a major role in creating a new situation in the construction in our capital, and spur the various aspects of our work to continue to move forward.

Second, get a close handle on our work in administrative reform, and do a good job in building up our leading groups at various levels.

Third, earnestly do a good job in building our spiritual civilization, and further take good care of our social security and order.

Fourth, conscientiously do a good job in our economic work and do our best to fulfill, and overfulfill, the plans of our national economy this year. We must grasp closely the more than one month of time left this year to ensure fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's plans, arranging next year's plans, and at the same time preparing well for the next year's production.

Fifth, conscientiously prepare well for party rectification, and do a good job in selecting points for experiment in party rectification. The municipal party committee has decided, from December onwards, to begin selecting such points for experiment in party rectification.

Comrade Duan Junyi at last said, we are a newly elected municipal party committee; a new group should have a new outlook. We are determined to maintain consistency with the party central committee in politics, strengthen our unity, pool our thinking and efforts, lead all the municipality's party members and masses to struggle hard and make the kind of contributions to the creation of a new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization in the capital as we should.

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CSO: 4005/300

OBSERVANCE OF PARTY DISCIPLINE URGED IN HOBEI

Process of Reorganization

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by Zhao Ping [0340 1627]: "Party Committees of Organs Directly Under the Jurisdiction of the Province Ask Party Members and Cadres in Those Organs: Abide By Party Discipline During Administrative Reform"]

[Text] On 23 November, party committees of organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province convened a meeting of the division and bureau chiefs in charge of political work and responsible persons of discipline inspection work in the organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province. On the basis of the directive issued by the provincial party committee on the necessity of strictly abiding by party discipline during the administrative reform of the organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province, the meeting made concrete demands on party members and cadres in those organs.

The meeting demanded that the vast ranks of the party members and cadres in the organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province must continue to do a good job in studying the 12th Party Congress documents, to endeavor to unify their thinking and perception with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress so as to guide the overall administrative reform work; they must exert their revolutionary spirit, work intensely yet orderly, accomplish the various tasks the party assigned to them in an outstanding way, strictly guard against the occurrence of such derelict or misdeeming conduct as leaving their posts without authorization, being negative, sabotaging, lacking self-restraint and self-abandoning; they must make up their minds to implement relevant resolutions and decisions of the party central committee and provincial committee. They must achieve consistency between their words and deeds, carry them out with vigor and speed and not feign compliance, drag their feet; they are still less allowed to sow dissension, create confusion, or resort to passive resistance; they must conscientiously observe the party's secrecy regulations, do a good job in filing their documents, especially in the tasks of keeping confidential documents and putting them in order, and practically stem off such occurrences as leaking news and passing rumors along the grapevine, etc.; they must ensure that state properties shall not suffer any losses; strictly guard against people taking advantage of the administrative reform to enrich themselves at the expense of the public by

concocting smart pretexts, grabbing dividends, underselling or privately dividing public properties and goods, or even committing corruption and theft, bribing and taking bribes, and the occurrence of other such illegal and undisciplined practices.

The meeting emphatically pointed out, in the process of the administrative reform, party members and leading cadres at various levels must set personal examples and serve as models in implementing party discipline, and further strengthen education among the vast ranks of the party members on organizational discipline. In respect to conduct that violates discipline, they must criticize and stop it in a clear-cut manner; where the situation happens to be serious, they must trace responsibility and mete out solemn punishment according to party discipline and laws of the state.

In Respect to Unhealthy Trends

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Yuansheng [0491 0337 3932], First Secretary of Langfang regional CPC committee: "Strengthen Our Party Character, Energetically Arrest Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] After reading the report and commentator's article on how the Xingtai regional party committee changed its state of laxity and feebleness by severely handled the "involving case" that dragged on for altogether 5 long years, I deeply feel that, under the assistance of the principal responsible comrade of the provincial party committee, the Xingtai regional party committee has disposed this case solemnly and conscientiously in a clear-cut manner. The handling of this case enhanced forthrightness and cracked down on unhealthy trends; it constitutes an inspiration to the vast ranks of the cadres and masses. It likewise enlightens us that, in order to arrest such unhealthy trends, we must strengthen our party character, and, with the highly responsible spirit of treating the cause of the party and the interests of the people, overcome the state of our laxity and feebleness; the leaders must stiffen their backs.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, especially since the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles on Intra-party Political Life," the party workstyle, social customs, and social security and order in the Langfang region have all made a turn for the better. Practice tells us, insofar as the cases regarding unhealthy trends and devious inclinations, violation of the law and disruption of discipline are concerned, if only the leaders would unify their understanding, clarify their attitude, grasp them resolutely, and solve them in time, those who handle them would appear decisive, and the masses would be pleased. In the solving of certain cases which implicate leading cadres or those whose problems are more complicated and quite involving, in particular, the attitude of leaders especially constitutes the key. For instance, the unhealthy practice of some cadres taking advantage of their office and power to encroach on state and collective properties and build their private houses has touched on not a few leading cadres at various levels; when we come to solve and handle

them, not only do we find heavy obstacles, but some people even worry a great deal and are afraid of offending people's feelings. Precisely because this question involves plenty of leading cadres it should be treated solemnly; this is not only an important question in rectifying our party workstyle and bringing the relationship between the party and the masses closer, but also an extension of care and salvation to those cadres who have committed such errors. In accordance with the spirit of the directives from our party central committee and provincial committee, we are determined to arrest this unhealthy trend. The regional and county party committees have strategically handled the problems of 158 persons with the status of deputy director of a commune and at the county division and bureau level and above, investigating their situations one by one, and meting out disposals individually. In the case of the problems of 14 persons whose impact happens to be considerable, and whose nature serious, solemn punishments have been handed down; apart from economic refund and repayment, reprimands according to party discipline and administrative discipline have also been meted out. This has helped achieve the result of "disposing a batch of typical cases and arresting an unhealthy trend."

Whether or not a leader's back is stiff or not has to do directly with whether or not his body is erect. "He who wishes to rectify others rectifies himself first": this, to leading cadres at all levels, is indeed an axiom. On the question of arresting the trend of excessive entertainment, our understanding has been especially deep. Several years ago, this trend of excessive entertainment was at one time rather serious in some localities and units; we have also emphasized time and again arresting this unhealthy trend. But we have achieved little results. After the "Guiding Principles" was promulgated, a factory in our area provided a feast while receiving those from the superior leading organ to inspect their work; attending the feast were individual leaders of the regional and county party committees. Seizing this event, the regional party committee convened a standing committee meeting, discussed the harm of the trend of excessive entertainment so as to make us see that the important reason why this trend was not arrested was closely related to the fact that some leading cadres could not set themselves as personal examples. Criticism and self-criticism were also launched on this question. The concerned comrades took the initiative to examine the matter and returned the payment. Thereafter, the regional party committee issued a circular and formulated a concrete measure for arresting the trend of excessive entertainment.

In the struggle against unhealthy trends and devious inclinations, we have done quite some work. But, viewed from the stance of certain regional and county units, the question of a lack of a stiff back still exists in various degrees. The manifestation of this is reflected, first, in that they exhibit "fear" in their thinking. Apart from a small number of people who are themselves not very clean and hence are afraid of others grabbing their queues, there are also those who are afraid of shouldering their responsibilities, of offending others, of problems being too involving, and of affecting unity and affecting their work, etc. Secondly, in the matter of investigating and handling certain things, some grasp it but not closely, some drag on their feet or pass the buck or put things off for a long time

without solving them, or simply solve them by simply ignoring them. In our crackdown on criminal activities in the economic realm, the big cases exposed by some units, because of the sensitivity in the thinking of the leaders involved, often result in no progress even after several months of investigation and verification efforts. Some factories directly under the jurisdiction of the region have submitted false reports about achievements in order to swindle award money; this is a serious problem and, although it was emphasized repeatedly that it was going to be investigated and handled, the matter somehow just kept dragging on and on. Why there is such a soft-back stance? The reason can only be multifarious, but the most fundamental one is still that their party character is not strong enough. Our party character determines our party workstyle, and our party workstyle is in turn the outward manifestation of our party character. Without a strong party character, there cannot be a fine party workstyle. If a Communist should get some unhealthy practices started, yet fails to perceive them, investigate them, or rectify them, then he has no party character to speak of. In the case of party members and cadres who shoulder definite leadership tasks, in particular, they should especially marshal a high degree of vigilance, because resorting to unhealthy practices is often related to counting on one's office and power. From this, we can see that to realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle, we must first strengthen our party character. Unhealthy practices are incompatible with the advanced character of our proletariat. Strengthening our party character and rectifying our party workstyle are requirements for the maintenance and improvement of our party's advanced character. To a Communist, especially a responsible cadre of the party, whether or not he can take the lead in rectifying our party workstyle and whether or not in the face of such unhealthy practices he dares to struggle, dares to grasp them also constitute a question as to whether he can maintain his Communist purity. The new Party Constitution passed by the 12th Congress makes even more strict demands on our party cadres. At present, we must link with out study of the 12th Party Congress documents and carry out an education among leading cadres at various levels on our party character, and, around the question of whether or not we have stiff backs in arresting the unhealthy practices, exert our spirit of rectification, launch criticism and self-criticism, and sum up our experiences and lessons. On the basis of improving our understanding, leaders must act personally to investigate and handle a batch of key cases and involved questions, lead the vast ranks of the party members and masses to struggle against unhealthy trends and devious inclinations, and thereby gradually realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle.

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CSO: 4005/299

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO DISCIPLINE PARTY MEMBERS EMPHASIZED

Puzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentary: "We Must Strictly Discipline Ourselves"]

[Text] The party branch of the Fujing [Fuzhou-Beijing] train No 10 under the Fuzhou Railway Subbureau has upheld this principle: "Party members must first do a good job before requesting the masses to do the same, and must first discipline themselves before imposing the same discipline on the latter." In doing so, it has truly brought the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members into full play in the presence of the masses. This spirit of self-discipline deserves promotion and propagation in every possible way. If party organizations at basic levels truly want to bring their role as fighting headquarters into play, they must carry forward the party's excellent work style, and must lead party members to observe, consciously and seriously, the following stipulation contained in the new constitution of the party: "Party members must be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interest, and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public." The party branch of the train No 10 has exactly done just that. This spirit of self-discipline is not neglected by comrades of this party branch when they are carrying out such specific but routine duties as shipping out an electric fan, purchasing a train ticket, and delivering lunches. This is the way they have demonstrated the exemplary vanguard role in their capacity as Communist Party members. But more often than not, some people who consider this "insignificant" have paid little attention to such specific work performed daily. Viewing work in this way is wrong. To rectify the party's work style is not only a matter of great concern to the party as a whole but also should be inseparably linked by every party member to his daily work and life. While embarking on the great crusade to overthrow the three big mountains during the revolutionary war, our Communist Party members and the people's army it led had never failed to pay attention to such "insignificant matters" as disciplining the masses. It was precisely our approach to such countless "insignificant matters" that led the general public to know basic differences between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang in a true sense, and to defend and support the cause for national liberation at the cost of their blood and lives, until victory. Today, as we are embarking on the great campaign to open up a new prospect for the development of socialist modernization, it is certain that the people still expect our party to do the same as before.

The experience of the party branch of the train No 10 tells us that the key to the strict observation of discipline lies in the willingness of the leadership to play an exemplary role in this respect. The "squad" of this party branch has placed strict demands on itself. Its members have never used public office for personal gain, and have even prohibited their own mothers from riding the train without a ticket. If every basic level party branch and every party member can place strict demands on themselves, and are truly willing "to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts," will there be any difficulty we cannot overcome in leading the masses to accomplish the general task of opening a new prospect for the development of socialist modernization?

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CSO: 4005/289

PARTY AND STATE

ACHIEVEMENT BY RECENTLY REHABILITATED PARTY CADRE PRAISED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Jiang Qianfan [3068 0578 1581]: "The Pillar of the Revolutionary Spirit Will Never Collapse"]

[Text] "How can anyone expect the revolution to be smooth sailing at all times?" This remark by Zhang Meiyou reflects a farsighted view of the revolution expressed by a Communist Party member. Zhang Meiyou has been mentally prepared against any storms that may appear during his revolutionary journey. He suffered miserably after being unjustly sentenced to a 3-year prison term. After the reinstatement of his former position, he has faced great difficulties in transforming the impoverished outlook of Qinyang. However, instead of feeling pessimistic and depressed and complaining about such difficulties, Zhang Meiyou has always been in high spirits while leading the masses to work hard to develop their area in a pioneering spirit of hard struggle. In the past few months, he has helped build a 27-11 long road linking this mountainous area to highways, thus opening the door to wealth and as well as a new prospect of development on behalf of Qinyang. This noble idea derives from Zhang Meiyou's firm belief in victory of communism, which boosts his spirit.

The revolutionary spirit will never collapse. This is the personification of all true Communist Party members and revolutionaries. Before his death, Comrade Mao Zedong particularly emphasized that a person must have some spirit. If a person does not emphasize spirit, it will be like a house without props. A house without props will collapse as a man who does not emphasize spirit will become hopeless. Communist Party members must use their belief in communism and Marxism as the props of their spirit. We have many outstanding Communist Party Members who had displayed this revolutionary spirit as the mainstay of their life, who are indomitable and can stand firm in the face of repeated setbacks, who have never ceased to carry out struggles, and who have composed beautiful, heartwarming songs in praise of communism with their exemplary deeds while working at their labor and work sites. It is this strong spiritual bulwark that once inspired Huang Jiguang of the 1950's, Lei Feng of the 1960's and Zhao Chunze of the 1980's to perform deeds capable of moving people to song and tears.

Over the past 60 years, our party has persisted in using communist ideology to arm the minds of its members, and to inspire, teach and guide the people to carry out revolution and construction. If party members give up the revolutionary spirit as the mainstay of their life, they will end up losing their original quality. If party organizations follow suit, they will be in disarray and will become weak, and will even be in danger of losing all their fighting power. With the revolutionary spirit as the mainstay of our strength, we will be able to get everything done, work selflessly, face the future without fear, survive repeated setbacks with the indomitable spirit, advance wave upon wave and look to the future with courage.

Revolutionary spirit and revolutionary practice are closely related to each other. We communists have all along persisted in using communist ideals, code of ethics, and discipline to guide and restrain our action. Like Zhang Meiyou armed with unfallen revolutionary spirit, we can make ourselves "excellent vanguards in blazing a trail to the source of wealth" through a trial period of experimentation. Most important, party members, cadres, and leaders of all trades and professions must demonstrate the spirit of dedication to the service of people and communist labor attitude as a vehicle to influence and inspire the masses. They must do so not only when the revolution is smooth sailing but also when it faces frustrations and difficulties. Some people who can sail only in calm seas will tend to complain and grumble, and beat a retreat once they face frustrations and difficulties. I hope that these comrades will study the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, and will look into the possibility of whether their spiritual props are being eroded by termites so that they can revitalize their revolutionary spirit and will follow the example the Zhang Meiyou in becoming vanguards in opening a new prospect of development.

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CSO: 4005/289

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN RIBAO INTERVIEWS RECENTLY REHABILITATED CADRE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhu Guqing [2612 6253 7230] and Li Chao [2621 6389]: "Communist Belief Is the Source of Our Strength--An Interview With Liang Zhenhua [2733 2182 5478], Deputy Chief Engineer of the Fujian Provincial Highway Bureau"]

[Text] "A nation or an individual must have some spirit. To communists, this 'spirit' means communist belief, which is the source of our strength and a guarantee for victory of our cause." So said Comrade Liang Zhenhua, deputy chief engineer of the provincial highway bureau, of his experiences in studying documents of the 12th Party Congress.

Comrade Liang Zhenhua joined the party shortly after liberation. But beginning in 1957, at a time when he was young and energetic, he suffered one blow after another. In 1958, because of a so-called "political background problem," he was mislabeled "an alien class element" and was later expelled from the party, dismissed from office and demoted. In the next 10 turbulent years, he was treated as "a monster" and criticized. But in those 20 years, instead of feeling disappointed and depressed, he still continued to work as hard as ever, and keep himself in constant contact with grass roots and construction sites, where, in coordination with the masses, he summed up experiences in "restoring worn highway surfaces" with a mixture of mud and crushed rocks as a measure to improve its utilization. In this way, he has marked a new milestone in highway construction. Such experiences were later promoted by the Ministry of Communications. In coordination with other technicians, he has completed the compilation of a book entitled "Prevention of Damage to Highways Caused by Floods and the Administration of Water Damage Control Projects" which will be published by the Communications Publishing House for nationwide distribution.

"Mr Liang, after suffering so many unjustified frustrations, how can you continue to work in such a positive way as you have been doing?" In raising this question, we immediately felt embarrassed. But he said frankly and calmly: "I have undergone a complicated ideological struggle. At the beginning, I could not understand why I was expelled from the party on charges of "being

an alien class element" which, I swear, does not fit me. Later, with the help of associated comrades, I gradually began to understand that the revolutionary road is full of twists and turns, nor can the way of life avoid frustrations; whether one is dedicated to the revolution or not must be eventually proved by one's practical action and judged by the masses. Aware of this, I made up my mind to devote all my energy to the technical work of highway maintenance as a contribution to the party's cause."

After raising his hand to touch his weather-beaten temple for a while, he continued: "I did experience many difficulties in carrying out my work. I could not have access to many documents. Nor could I attend many meetings. In making suggestions, I had misgivings, and must consider whether they could cause bad consequences. When I hit a snag in the course of carrying out my work, I could not avoid the feeling of depression and beating a retreat. But once I calmed down and paused to think things over, I would come to the sense that I should not behave like that. Nor would the perfunctory approach to work lead you to anywhere. I am a technical cadre who joined the party shortly after liberation. Since the day of my admission to the party, I have been determined to devote the rest of my life to the communist cause. Although I was once out of touch with the party organizationally, deep down in my heart, I have never lost my faith in communism. A faith is not empty talk and should be verified by one's practical daily action."

Yes, on many nights, people saw him sit behind his desk and work diligently. He also sacrificed many holidays for work. During those difficult years, in coordination with other technicians, he studied and came up with a system of contracting workers for the reconstruction of highways damaged by floods, along with a "five-point" regulation dealing with the construction of asphalt roads (namely, points concerning route, mileage, costs of construction, standards, and building materials), and a "13-point" quality control requirement for highway maintenance, calling for filling up all craters and cavities on the surface and shoulder of the road, cleaning up all roadside ditches, and keeping all bridge aqueducts in good shape. These proposals are not only a contribution to the step-by-step normalization of highways throughout this province, but also have been praised and promoted by fraternal highway departments in other provinces.

In 1979, Comrade Liang Zhenhua was completely rehabilitated and therefore, encouraged to work harder than ever. He has made known his "Suggestions on the Reconstruction of Existing Highways" as a measure to raise the level of the quality of highway construction in this province. He maintains that on the basis of the latest survey of the technical aspect of highway construction in this province, efforts must be made to strengthen the structure and formation of the road surface as the key objective of future highway construction; in this mountainous province where highways are known for their many zigzags and steep slopes, active measures must be taken to reshape the structure of the existing highways to meet the growing needs for the development of the economy. Referring to the relationship between the economic development and traffic volumes, he suggests that an appropriate measure be taken to rebuild the existing highway between Fuzhou and Xiamen in order to speed up the flow of traffic volumes between them. These suggestions have been

highly valued by the provincial scientific and technological commission, the highway society, and the Ministry of Communications. In 1980, he was elected a delegate to the provincial party congress, and last year, promoted to the position of the deputy chief engineer of the provincial highway bureau. As the interview was drawing to close, Comrade Liang Zhenhua said: The decision by the 12th Party Congress to strengthen the construction of a communication and shipping network as a matter of strategic importance to the future economic development is correct and completely conforms to the actual conditions of this province. He said: Although this province has made great progress in highway construction over the past 30 years, it still falls behind the growth of the national economy, and therefore, remains a weak link in the economy. He indicated that in the future, a lot of work needs to be done, the responsibility is heavy and the road ahead of us is long. Under the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, he is determined to play a greater role in improving the outlook of highway construction in this province.

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CS0: 4005/289

PARTY AND STATE

DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY TIED TO STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL SYSTEM

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 10, 25
Oct 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Cui Min [1508 2402]: "Develop Democracy and Perfect the Legal System"]

[Text] The 12th National Party Congress was the most important congress since the 7th National Party Congress.

In his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] pointed out the party's general tasks in the new historical period to be: "Rally together the people of all nationalities throughout the country, practice self-reliance, carry on arduous struggle, gradually realize the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and build up our country into a socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured."

The formulations of the 12th National Party Congress of our general tasks in the new period, compared with the formulations of the 11th National Party Congress, show many changes not only in verbal expressions, but also great differences in the actual substance. The 11th Congress had formulated: "Firmly uphold the basic line of the party, firmly uphold the continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, mobilize all positive factors inside and outside the party, in China and abroad, rally together all forces that can be rallied together and struggle to grasp the key link in governing the country and to build up our country within this century into a great powerful modern socialist country." In comparing these two formulations, the important differences are: (1) The general tasks formulated by the 12th Congress omit the whole series of ideologically wrong and ultra-"leftist" slogans, such as "the basic line of the party," "firmly uphold the continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and "grasp the key link in running the country." (2) It gives prominence to "self-reliance and arduous struggle," which is the standpoint for the solution of all our domestic and international problems. (3) It juxtaposes building a high degree of culture and democracy with the realization of the four modernizations as our future long-term struggle goals. This kind of scientific and incisive disposition reflects our whole party's deepening understanding of our country's basic national condition and future tasks, and sums up the great achievement of bringing order out of chaos as we have done in a thorough manner since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee under the guidance of

the Party Central Committee. This has pointed out to the whole party and the people of the whole country the correct, clear and definite direction of our progress. The correct program determined at this time's congress is bound to impel and inspire all our comrades and all our people to exert themselves and strive to initiate an all-round new phase in our socialist modernization drive.

Everybody knows that the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a fundamental turning point in our party's history. The great achievement of the Third Plenary Session was that it began in earnest the task of bringing order out of chaos in an all-round and resolute manner, relying on the masses and based on careful considerations. The Plenum corrected the protracted "leftist" deviations in the leadership ideology of the party, thoroughly criticized the cult of the personality and the "two-whatevers," and decided to shift the focus of all party work to the socialist modernization drive. One of the important items at the Third Plenary Session was to sum up the historical experiences and to engage in a conscientious discussion of democracy and the legal system. The communique of the session points out: "In view of the fact that in a certain period of our past, democratic centralism was not truly carried out, centralism was without democracy, there was too little democracy, it is at this time particularly necessary to emphasize democracy, to emphasize the dialectical unity of democracy and centralism, and to have the unified leadership of the party and the effective leadership of all the various production units built on the foundation of the mass line.... To safeguard the people's democracy institutionalized and legalized, and to have these institutions and laws show stability, continuity and an extreme measure of authority, so that we shall have a situation where laws will be relied upon and must be relied upon, enforcement of law will be strict and violations of the law will be prosecuted." After the Third Plenary Session, successive formal documents from the Central Committee and important statements by leading comrades have again and again stated: The development of socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system are firm and unshakable policies of the party, and in future too, no wavering will be permitted in these policies.

the correct program determined at the 12th National Party Congress is a continuation and elaboration of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In his report to the 12th National Party Congress, after pointing out the general tasks of the party in the new period, Comrade Hu Yaobang closely followed up by stating: "In the 5 years between the present Congress and the next, we shall start out from the realities of today and as demanded by the mentioned general tasks, shall exert ourselves in building our socialist material and spiritual civilization, continue to perfect the socialist democracy and the legal system, earnestly adjust the work style and organization of the party, strive for a basic improvement in our country's financial and economic condition, realize a basic improvement in our social morality and realize a radical improvement in the morale of our party." Our comrades on the political and legal fronts will certainly redouble their efforts, joined by all our comrades and the people of the whole country, to realize the general tasks of the party and our short-term struggle goals.

Looking back over the past few years, the Party Central Committee guided us in developing democracy and in the perfection of the legal system, accomplishing work of outstanding effectiveness and gaining tremendous successes. Within our party, the cult of the personality that persisted for such a long time has now been curbed and the principle of collective leadership has been restored and firmly established. The new Constitution that is about to be enacted will clearly and definitely determine the terms of office and limits of re-appointments for the state's leadership positions, completely abolish the system of life-term leadership appointments and as a consequence ensure that the leadership group can be changed and renewed in a regular way according to democratic procedures, thus creating a long-term political stability. We have corrected and redressed a large number of cases of miscarriage of justice during the "cultural revolution" and solved many problems that history had left over, implemented various policies and one step further mobilized the positive factors in various fields. Our country has drawn up and promulgated such fundamental laws as the criminal code, the code of criminal procedure, the code of civil procedure (for trial application) and over 300 other important laws, regulations, decrees and rules. The newly amended Constitution will also very soon be officially enacted. We have adjusted and replenished our political and judicial contingents, restored and developed political and legal education and legal research has been enlivened as never before. The Central Political and Judicial Commission conducted several important meetings and determined the policy of comprehensively regulating public order and security, at the same time also determining the policy of severely and promptly punishing according to law all serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and in other areas that are directed against socialism. Through the joint efforts of our party members who have all been called into action and the various political and judicial departments, public order and security in cities and villages has evidently started to take a turn for the better and the masses have gained an increased sense of security. The socialist spiritual civilization is now being built up, and the style of the party, the political style and the whole moral atmosphere of society too is in the process of gradually turning better. These great successes have not been easy to achieve. They have been gained by the Party Central Committee's correct policy of unswervingly implementing and developing democracy and perfecting the legal system, of firmly upholding the four basic principles, of correcting, preventing and overcoming all disruptions from the "left" as well as from the right, by eliminating all kinds of obstructions and by leading the people of the whole country in vigorous struggle. We must cherish to the utmost the great achievements of the past and be truly proud of them. If we continue our progress along the road pointed out by the party, namely of strengthening democracy and perfecting the legal system, our country will certainly be able to achieve an even greater prosperity and growth.

In future we must develop democracy and perfect the legal system one step further. We will have much work to do, we still must unceasingly sum up experiences and engage in arduous endeavors, the tasks are heavy and the road is long.

In the development of socialist democracy and the implementation of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress, the impending improvements must be mainly carried out in two directions:

Firstly, we must one step further continue to carry out the reform of the political system and the leadership system of the state according to the principle of democratic centralism, and have all the various institutions tend toward greater perfection, overcome bureaucracy and raise work efficiency. All state organs and state personnel must maintain close links with the masses, regularly listen to the opinion of the masses, accept the supervision of the masses, so that the people will be in a better position to really exercise their right of administering the country and so that the state organs will be able to more effectively guide and organize the socialist construction.

Secondly, we must gradually extend socialist democracy into all areas of the political, economic, cultural and social life, expand democratic management into all enterprises and industrial units, expand the self-government by the masses of the basic level social life, so that the people will be able to enjoy a more direct, more widespread, more realistic democracy and for a true demonstration of the unparalleled superiority of socialist democracy over any other similar types of democracy.

In developing democracy, it is also necessary to deal properly with the relationship between democracy and discipline. Our country's "Draft of a Revised Constitution" confirms the identity of the rights and duties of the citizen. Every citizen shall enjoy all the various rights of democratic freedom granted by the Constitution, but at the same time must carry out the necessary duties toward the state and society. When exercising his democratic rights and other freedoms and rights, the citizen must not cause damage to the democratic rights and lawful interests of the state, the society, the collective and any other person. This is a notable mark of the difference between socialist democracy and the democracy of any of the exploiting classes. It is therefore necessary that all our measures adopted for the development of democracy must be beneficial to the strengthening and improvement of the leadership of the party, to the consolidation of the socialist system, to the promotion of our economic and cultural undertakings, and to the improvement of the stability and unity of our society. Our measures must not weaken or break away from the leadership of the party, must not slacken organizational discipline, cause damage to the interests of the state, the collective or other people, must not impede the regular social order and the order in work, life, education and scientific research. We certainly do not grant the enemies of the people the freedom to engage in antisocialist activities. The abominable manifestations of "great democracy" type anarchism and extreme individualism that were rampant during the "cultural revolution," will certainly not be permitted to reappear in any form.

The development of socialist democracy is inseparably linked with the perfection of the socialist legal system. The building of democracy and the building of the legal system must therefore proceed in a closely integrated way. We shall institutionalize and legalize democracy, have our country's legal system acquire the greatest authority and become a powerful force that no one must violate.

Perfecting the socialist legal system extends to four areas, legislation, law enforcement, propagandistic education on the legal system and legal supervision. A great amount of work still has to be done in the legislative area. In the near future the National People's Congress will deliberate on and pass the new Constitution and thereby move the establishment of a legal system in our country into a new phase. From now on it will be the common task of the entire party and the people of the whole country to earnestly ensure the highest legal effectiveness of the Constitution and to guarantee the thorough implementation of the new Constitution. We shall in future draw up and promulgate many new laws, decrees and regulations, especially all kinds of economic laws and regulations, to regulate all kinds of social relations and to promote the smooth progress of our socialist construction. As to the enforcement of laws, we shall in future continue to emphasize that cases must be dealt with strictly according to law and shall conscientiously adhere to the principles of "take facts as evidence and take the law as guideline" and "equality of everyone before the law." Regardless of who it is who has violated the law, we shall always "strictly enforce the law and have every violation prosecuted." We shall continue to strengthen the dictatorial functions of the political and judicial organs and resolutely implement the clear and definite directives of the Central Committee regarding the certain severe and prompt punishment of all serious criminal activities in the economic field and in all other areas. With respect to the propagandistic education on the legal system, we shall simultaneously take firmly in hand popularization and raising the standards of such education. We shall endeavor to have every single citizen know the law and respect the law, and shall particularly educate and supervise the broad masses of party members and the cadres of all ranks that they lead the way and set examples in observing the Constitution and the laws. We shall also, one step further, set up all well-run institutes of political science and law, strengthen legal research and nurture a large number of specialists conversant with all kinds of law. In the supervision of law, we shall particularly strengthen the supervision of law discipline. If cases are discovered of workers and personnel of the state using the advantages and facilities of their posts to commit criminal activities, they shall be punished without mercy. Any act that violates the criminal law and constitutes a crime shall certainly be punished severely according to law. The old system of the feudal era of "evading punishment by giving up one's official post" and similar methods will certainly not be permitted, nor the practice of favoritism and bending the law, showing indulgence and tolerance in case of dereliction of duties by certain cadres. If in such cases the facts of the crime have been clearly established, the evidence is absolutely reliable, the circumstances especially serious and the dangers arising from the crime particularly great, the ban against the death penalty should be lifted and the extreme penalty be resolutely carried out to have the effect of executing one as a warning to a hundred.

Following the 12th National Party Congress our country entered into the historical period of an all-round initiation of a new phase in our socialist modernization drive. Communism is the eternally high-raised banner of our party, as it is also the supreme program guiding us in our struggle. All our work must be subordinated to that general program and serve the realization of the general task of our party in the new period. Whether it is the development

of democracy or the perfection of the legal system, all are organic parts of the conditions that the party and the state must provide for the realization of the general task. It is from this kind of a lofty plane that we must put forward our problems and solve the problems. Let us heed the appeal of the 12th National Party Congress and devote all our strength to the continued development of democracy and to the perfection of the socialist legal system!

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CSO: 4005/242

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN ZHENGZHOU REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Staff: "Where to Start the Ideological Education of Party Members? The Municipal Party Committee of Zhengzhou First Grasps Study by Leading Organizations and Leading Cadres"]

[Text] In strengthening the ideological education of party cadres, the CPC municipal committee of Zhengzhou, Henan Province, first grasped the study by organizations directly under the municipality and by leading cadres and has achieved relatively good results, improved the figuring strength of the party, and pushed forward the improvement of party style.

Since March 1980 and based on the requirements of the "code of conduct," the CPC municipal committee of Zhengzhou has always first organized the study by its standing members of all important documents issued by the Party Central Committee and provincial party committee. For all important regulations promulgated by the province and municipality, the municipal committee has first emphasized that the standing members take the lead in carrying them out. In July of this year, the standing members of the municipal committee as a group heard the report on model activities by Comrade Zhao Chune [6392 2504 1230] and specially organized a round table discussion for each to seek out personal deficiencies. After the publication of the documents of the party's 12th National Congress, the municipal committee first organized their study by its standing members.

With primary emphasis on ideological exchanges, the democratic livelihood meeting of the standing members of the municipal committee develops criticism and self-criticism based on seeking truth from the facts. Currently, a system is basically established for the democratic livelihood meetings of party organizations (party committees) at the region level, the county level and above the bureau level directly under the municipality. In two years, related departments of the Zhengzhou municipal committee have conducted two general investigations of the democratic livelihood meetings of committees of regions, counties, and above the level of bureaus directly under the municipality and reviewed 399 volumes (meetings) of livelihood meetings of party committees (party organizations) directly under the municipality. And twice, the reports of investigations by the related departments of the municipal committee on the livelihood meetings were commented on, commending the good ones and criticizing the poor ones, and concrete requirements were issued aimed at existing problems.

The municipal committee also takes hold of common contradictions existing during any period, calls special livelihood meetings, and resolves problems with specific aims. For instance, aimed at the major problems of housing and of arrangements for sons and daughters reflected by the masses, the party committee of the Bureau of Postal and Telegraph Services established three rules during a special livelihood meeting: housing regulations established by upper levels cannot be violated; for arrangements for sons and daughters, the same policy for staff and workers is to be applied; and acceptance of invitations and gifts is strictly forbidden. The bureau has hired 54 workers and not a single son or daughter of its leading cadres has been placed. It has newly constructed four apartment buildings and not a single of its leading comrades has asked for housing.

The municipal committee also pays important attention to the education of party cadres. At the beginning of 1981, the party lesson system was reestablished in organizations directly under the municipality and 10 special lectures were presented on the general subject of "being a qualified communist party member." Based on the decisions of the 6th Plenary Session and the requirements for the construction of "two civilizations," six party lesson topics have also been arranged this year. The principal leading comrade of the municipal committee handled the first lesson himself and the other six deputy secretaries and a standing member of the municipal committee separately gave seven lectures. The leading comrades all made conscientious preparation before giving their lectures and they related their lectures to realities. Thus, not only did the party members receive an education, the lectures also pushed forward changes and improvements in their own ideology and style. In July and August of this year, they also invited from Loyang Municipality leading comrades from the unit of model communist member Comrade Zhao Chune and from Anyang Comrade Yang Zao [2799 4103] and leading comrades in his commune to give lectures to organizations directly under the municipality, utilizing activities of advanced personages to educate the party cadres in strengthening their belief in communism and developing their spirit of communism. Based on incomplete statistics, more than 12,000 good people and good activities have appeared in the past year.

Since the party's 12th National Congress, the Zhengzhou municipal committee has called meetings of standing committee members continually to conscientiously study the documents with the determination to further improve the ideological education of the party cadres. Currently, backbone training classes are being conducted and the plan is to rotate all leading comrades of units directly under the municipality through the training once by the end of the year. This is to mobilize the cadres to discuss with the masses concrete measures and actions for the basic improvement of the financial and economic condition, social atmosphere, and party style.

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CSO: 4005/207

PARTY AND STATE

YUNNAN STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Staff: "The 5th General (Expanded) Meeting of the 3rd Congress of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee Stresses Ideological Liberation and Reform with Courage"]

[Text] Correspondents Wang Qinghai [3769 7230 3189] and Qiu Jingdong [6726 2417 2639] report: The recent 5th general (expanded) meeting of the 3rd Congress of the CPC's Yunnan provincial committee called on the various levels of party organizations in the province to lead the communist party members and communist youth members and, jointly with the peoples of the various nationalities, to engage in further ideological liberation and reform with courage and to struggle with great efforts for the realization of the gigantic task of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural production value by the end of the century.

After the closing of the party's 12th National Congress, the responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial party committee immediately traveled separately to regions in eastern, southern, and western Yunnan to conduct investigation and study and to make a full preparation for the general expanded meeting. During the meeting, An Pingsheng [1344 1627 3932], First Secretary of the provincial committee, and Li Qiming [2621 0796 2494], Second Secretary, represented the provincial committee and separately reported on economic construction and party construction in Yunnan Province.

In his talk, Comrade An Pingsheng said that since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th National Congress, we have emphatically criticized the "leftist" errors in economic work and achieved very important results in this work in the entire province. In the last few years, as in the case of everyone else, the provincial party committee has gone through a process of gradual ideological liberation. However, up to now, he could not say that our ideology has been liberated sufficiently. To thoroughly carry out the spirit of the 12th National Congress and create a new situation for the four modernizations, it is necessary to liberate our ideology even more and carry out reforms with courage. The production and exchange of commercial goods in Yunnan is badly under developed. To enliven the economy and appropriately increase the ratio

of market regulation is necessary and beneficial. We must continue to relax our policy under the direction of the state plan. The trading of such fresh products as fruit, fish, shrimp and vegetables must be further relaxed and trading by individuals may be permitted. Transportation among the people may be left to collective organizations or individuals.

Comrade An Pingsheng emphasized that the thorough fulfillment of the spirit of the 12th National Congress must begin firmly from now. We must rely on the masses and establish long range plans which meet the realities of Yunnan and which are achievable.

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CSO: 4005/207

BUILDING SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentary by Chen Yi [7115 3085]: "Ideals, Morality, Culture and Discipline"]

[Text] Striving to build a high-level of socialist spiritual civilization is an important part of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report in the 12th Party Congress. Building a socialist spiritual civilization around the nucleus of communist ideology is an important feature of socialism. Without socialist spiritual civilization, there will be no socialism. Why? I shall discuss some of my modest understanding of it.

Communism is both a movement and a social system. As a movement it commenced the moment our party was established. Our party put into practice, step by step, its basic guidelines which formed part of the communist movement. Today, leading the people of our country in building socialism, our party is gradually implementing the highest guidelines which are part and parcel of the communist movement. As a social system, we are not yet living in the communist social system in its most advanced state. During the period of New Democratic Revolution, and in the period of socialism we were pursuing different policies, such as during the Sino-Japanese War, the main task was to mobilize the masses, boost people's strength and defeat Japanese aggressors under the party's leadership. We reduced rent and interest rates in our economic policy, applied the "three three system" in politics and carried out various policies in the occupied area. After the liberation, the party's central task shifted from rural to urban areas. The party led the peasants in land reform, led the people in recovering national economy and led the people in the three major reforms of socialism, etc. These different policies in different periods were all guided by the communist ideology, therefore containing different degrees of socialist element. The three major reforms are in the nature of socialism.

In a brief review of history, we can see that today while we are building socialist spiritual civilization around the nucleus of communist ideology, we must recognize the connection and distinction of communism as a movement and as a social system.

As to the socialist spiritual civilization, we must propagate our total dedication to the struggle--the communist ideology, and also insist on

carrying out the present policies of the socialist stage. It is important to see the relationship between the two aspects. Today, in opening our country to the outside world, engaging in economic reform in our country, practicing the system of agricultural production responsibility in the villages, we must not deny the policies for the socialist state when propagating communist ideology. By the same token, we must watch out for carrying out policies for the socialist state at the expense of propagandizing the communist ideology. To be a communist party member, in policy one must insist on to each according to his work, but the communist ideal does not stop at to each according to his work, he must reach higher and farther for a total dedication to the communist ideal. In sum, we must not only galvanize all the party cadres, educate people with communist ideals, but also insist on carrying out present policies without willful intervention or obstruction.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has explained this problem very clearly in his report. In the past, our propaganda work has tolerated ambiguous situations, failed to point out and correct misguided opinions, such as the so-called "futility" "incomprehensibility," etc.

If we study the report of the 12th Party Congress and grasp the large issue we will understand the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization based on ideals, morality, culture and discipline as proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

(1) We can not ignore ideals. Without revolutionary ideals and without direction, we can not become a purposeful revolutionary.

(2) We can not ignore morality. Without communist morality, we can not behave properly in a socialist society, let alone as a revolutionary.

(3) We can not ignore culture. Without culture, we can not firmly grasp Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Zedong; we can not enter the gate of science, scale high, let alone be creative and inventive.

(4) We can not ignore discipline. Without discipline, individualism, liberalism and anarchism will run rampant and it is not possible to keep in line with the party central committee on politics.

Therefore, building socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to have communist ideals, convictions and morality. For us communist party members, we must totally dedicate ourselves to the serving of people, strive to raise the level of culture and science (including learning, politics, economics, philosophy, etc), serve as models of discipline, abide by party constitution and regulations, work hard to make ourselves true communists through spreading progressive thought and functioning as models of practical action in order to affect and educate people, unite people and make ever-growing members of the society workers guided by ideals, morality, culture and discipline.

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CSO: 4005/268

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG IMPROVES TECHNICAL PERSONNEL'S SITUATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Staff: "Heilongjiang Province Adopts Measures to Improve Working and Living Conditions of Scientific and Technical Personnel in Remote Areas"]

[Text] Correspondents Jing Bo [2529 0590] reports: Starting from reality, Heilongjiang Province is adopting measures to improve the working and living conditions of scientific and technical personnel in the remote areas in order to encourage these personnel to be wholly absorbed in their work, to do good work, and to create a new situation for the construction of fatherland's border areas.

The measures which the CPC's Heilongjiang provincial committee and the provincial people's government have decided to adopt are principally:

1. Rationally organize and use scientific and technical personnel in order to achieve proper utilization, make use of their strong points, and fully develop their utility. Superior talents among young and middle-aged scientific and technical personnel must be cultivated on a selective basis. Those suitable for management work should be aggressively selected to shoulder various leadership responsibilities. Active help should be provided to scientific and technical specialists with longevity of service in selecting assistants considered suitable by them and conditions should be created so that they can concentrate their energy on passing on their special knowledge, helping others, and leading others. Scientific and technical personnel in heavy industries and military industries, temporarily having difficulties in making full use of their abilities, should be transferred in a planned manner to units with urgent needs and similar specialization.
2. Provide basic solution, in approximately the next 3 years, to housing problems of middle level and senior scientific and technical personnel. Special care in the distribution of housing should be accorded to scientific and technical personnel with outstanding contributions. The examination and evaluation of the professional titles of scientific and technical personnel should be regularized and systematized. The salary level and professional titles of scientific and technical personnel with important contributions should be raised beyond the standard rules and their material remuneration should be increased.

3. Scientific and technical personnel transferred from large and middle sized cities to work in remote regions and counties, towns, and rural areas should be increased in remuneration by one to two levels of floating wages. Scientific and technical personnel now working in large and middle sized cities who transfer to work in remote areas or counties, towns, and rural areas either voluntarily or by their organizations are permitted to not transfer their residency and their families with them. They are given one month of visiting leave each year and they are permitted to return to their original place when they retire.

4. Outside scientific and technical personnel and technicians requesting to work in Heilongjiang Province are to be actively accepted after being evaluated by scientific and technical and labor affairs departments above the county level and found to have real talent and solid knowledge. They are not to be restricted by authorized strength. At the same time, favorable treatment is to be accorded as much as possible in terms of family residency, employment of sons and daughters, living conditions, and wages and welfare.

5. Strive to give rotational training to all middle level and junior scientific and technical personnel in the province once within the next five years. Generally, arrangements are to be made for middle level and senior scientific and technical personnel relatively advanced in age to receive a refresher course of 3 to 6 months duration every 3 years.

6. Model units and advanced individuals with contributions in science and technology or scientific management are to be vigorously commended, creating a new social atmosphere of general recognition and respect for scientific and technical talents.

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CSO: 4005/249

PARTY AND STATE

RECTIFICATION OF UNHEALTHY PRACTICES STRESSED IN SHAANXI

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Staff: "Starting with Rectification of Unhealthy Practices Among Leading Cadres, Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee Relentlessly Rectifies Party Style"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee treats, as a major factor in changing the party style, the investigation and rectification of the unhealthy activities of some leading cadre at various levels of going through the back door to make arrangements for relatives and children, building private residences in violation of the law, and occupying excess housing. A large number of these cases were taken care of between the end of last year and October of this year either by return of what should be returned or by required compensation.

The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government twice issued notifications asking that the various levels of leading cadres resolutely correct the unhealthy trends and establishing concrete policies and limitations.

The measures employed by Shaanxi Province are:

Responsible cadres at various levels guilty of these aforementioned unhealthy tendencies must take the lead to clear them up and to make investigations. The provincial committee has made the ruling that cadres in provincial organs, departments, bureaus and above occupying excess housing must vacate it; those refusing to vacate must submit to disciplinary action. Since March of this year, many cadres above the department and bureau levels have one after another returned rooms in excess of the specified standards. Spurred by provincial level organizations, many prefecture and county level leading organizations have called democratic livelihood meetings, investigated unhealthy activities of leading cadres, and conscientiously taken care of them.

Must have the courage to "beard the lion in his den." In the two notifications on rectification of unhealthy activities, the provincial party committee and provincial people's government clearly specify that party and political disciplinary actions are to be taken against those with serious violations who refuse to be investigated and have matters corrected, regardless of who they are

on what level of cadres they are, even to the extent of being expelled from the party, released from duties, and punished according to the law. Personal considerations definitely cannot be a factor. Up to the present, party and administrative disciplinary actions have been taken against more than 90 cadres of various levels because of refusal to be investigated and to have matters corrected and 7 have been arrested and handled according to the law.

The provincial party committee and provincial people's government have dispatched to various regions and municipalities working groups lead by the committee secretary, standing committee members, deputy governor, and other responsible comrades to assist the regions and municipalities in developing their work. The party committees of the region and municipalities also have dispatched working groups to conduct investigations and to assist various counties to correct unhealthy activities. The provincial party committee has also decided that the working groups must accomplish the following: Before a working group returns, it must thoroughly deal with and wind up serious cases which have aroused great indignation among the people and must wind up at least 90 percent of other problems uncovered. Before returning, the working group must listen to and obtain the ideas of the masses and must properly carry out its investigative and final acceptance work.

5974

CSO: 4005/249

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI ADVERTISES FOR PROFESSIONALS IN SHANGHAI

OW111122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Anhui Provincial Government has recently used advertising to recruit 218 people from Shanghai, mostly with qualifications of engineers or above, according to a report in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

In March, 1982, the report says, a group of staff workers were sent by the People's Government of Anhui Province to Shanghai to advertise for technicians and specialists. More than 1,000 volunteers entered their names and 218 were invited within three months.

By the end of the year, the report says, 159 arrived at their new posts. Some of those who were invited but failed to turn up because they have been "won over" by other provinces or cities.

The report maintains that public advertisement for technicians helps smooth the flow of talents. It says the invitation is based on a voluntary basis. Those who respond to it are willing to go because they will have an opportunity to make fuller use of their talents.

A recent forum on stationing cadres, sponsored by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel Affairs, has concluded that the current system of cadre deployment and assignment must be reformed. It confirms that public advertisement for cadres and specialists is one of the practical ways of talents exchanges and should be developed into a regulation after further perfection.

A signed article in the same paper today says that advertising for professionals is an innovative step towards total reform of the personnel system in China. In some workplaces, people have nothing to do or are doing work for which they are not educated, while other places are short-handed. The article calls for more input on both sides--the employed and the employing organization. However, the article admits that the question is a complicated one and needs a greater amount of research.

CSO: 40000/49

PARTY AND STATE

PUBLIC ORDER IMPROVES IN SHANGHAI IN 1982

OW070954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--A 31.8 percent decline in criminal cases was reported in Shanghai between January and November last year compared with the same period in 1981, according to today's edition of CHINA LEGAL NEWS-PAPER.

Among the efforts made by Shanghai police, workers and citizens are the spread of legal knowledge and the adoption of strong measures against racketeers and those found guilty of stealing state, collective and individual property, the paper said.

Workers' patrols and civilian-police order maintenance groups have been organized in the city's commercial and traffic centers, and police stations provide round-the-clock service, said the paper.

Shanghai, which has a population of 11.8 million, is a leading industrial city of China. The marked turn for the better in the city's public order demonstrated the success achieved by Shanghai in building socialist civilization, the newspaper said.

Achieving improved public order and a marked decline in China's crime rate are two of the aims of the ethics campaign launched in 1982 through 1986.

During the first nine months of last year, China registered a 15.7 percent drop in reported criminal cases compared with the same 1981 period.

CSO: 4000/49

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "Provincial Scientific Socialism Society Holds Annual Meeting to Discuss the Problem of the Relationship Between Communist Education and Current Policies"]

[Text] At the annual meeting that was held most recently of the provincial scientific socialism society, we concentrated on discussing with our comrades the problem of the relationship between carrying out communist education and implementing current socialist policies.

Everyone realized that discussing this problem was of great significance at present. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Party, the CCP Central Committee has formulated and implemented a series of policies, achieving remarkable successes. However, there are some persons who think that these policies are a step to the "right" and that implementing various forms of the production responsibility system in agriculture and industry is "going backwards." They think that stressing communist education means rectifying deviations, saying, "What's this all about? Wasn't what we've had in the past correct?" In a small number of regions communist education has been used as a pretext for putting maintenance of the labor income of peasants into effect for various items, with signs of equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources appearing. There are also some people who do not have an understanding of propagating communist ideology who think that "policies must also change" and that a "communist wind must also blow." These circumstances indicate that we must study and solve the problem of the relationship between carrying out communist education and implementing current policy conscientiously both in terms of practice and of theory.

What sort of relationship is there between communist education and current socialist policy? The comrades at the meeting concluded that, generally speaking, there is a distinction between the two and that they are also integrated. The present policy of the party is formulated under the guidance of communist ideology and is suited to the level of development of productive forces and ideological consciousness of the people at the present stage and is independent of the subjective will of people. Implementing communist education among the broad masses of the people results in the establishment of the concepts of communist ideals, morality and organizational discipline among the people and is an ideological assurance that the policies of the Party will be correctly and thoroughly implemented

and that a high material civilization will be established. For this reason, implementing communist education decidedly does not mean implementing a communist system. Rather, it serves to make people understand and implement the current policies of the Party more correctly. Comrade Mao Zedong profoundly pointed out: "We should distinguish propagation of the communist ideological system and the socialist system from the practice of the program of action of the new democracy and we must also distinguish the communist theory and methods for studying problems, doing research, dealing with work and training cadres from the policies of the new democracy for the national culture as a whole. It is without doubt very unsuitable to confuse the two." (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Volume 2, page 677). What comrade Mao Zedong is expounding here is the distinction between the policies of a communist ideological system and new democracy. This spirit and principle is suited to our understanding today of the relationship between propagating the communist ideological system and implementing current socialist policy.

The comrades at the meeting concluded that the major reason for our committing various errors in our practical work is that we have been confused about the stage characteristics of the communist movement and have separated implementation of communist education from the current policies of the Party, setting them in opposition to each other. If we take implementing communist education to mean that we must implement a communist system and policies, this will result in our committing a "left" error. For example, the "equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources" and "communist wind" of 1958 resulted in very severe damage to our productive forces. This lesson is very profound. If, in the course of implementing current policy, we eliminate the spirit of communist ideology so that implementation of policy departs from the course of the communist movement, we will inevitably commit rightist errors. For this reason, we must get a clear understanding of the relationship between the two, both maintaining communist education and rigorously implementing the current policies of the Party. It is only in this way that we can assure the smooth development of establishment of socialist modernization in our nation.

How can we integrate carrying out communist education with implementing the current policies of the Party in actual work? The comrades at the meeting concluded: First, we must continually disseminate and inculcate communist ideology among the broad masses of cadres and vigorously encourage and develop communist new people and new things that emerge in actual life. Second, we must carry on a struggle on two fronts. When we are opposing a tendency toward one kind of error, we must give attention to preventing the development of a tendency toward another type of error. Third, cadres at all levels must keep a clear head, have a clear knowledge of what socialism is and what communism is and have a comprehensive and correct understanding of the various current policies. In particular, they must overcome their selfish prejudices, keep out of the limelight, not follow trends and not be hotheaded. In this way, we can propagate communism with ardor and sincerity and also implement the various current policies of socialism in a steadfast way.

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CSO: 4005/261

PARTY AND STATE

LONG RANGE SANITATION-CLEANUP PROGRAMS URGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Article, "'Corruption, Chaos, Fall Short' Cannot Be Managed as a Gust of Wind"]

[Text] Most recently we went to a few places where we got the following impression from what we saw and heard: Bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control is coming to be taken more and more seriously by cadres at all levels and the masses, with many units already having made evident accomplishments. However, we also saw a problem worthy of consideration. That is, bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control cannot be as a gust of wind. Taking a lead in getting a hold on the matter with everyone busily engaged like a gust of wind will naturally have an effect. However, once the wind has passed, activities cease and efforts are relaxed.

Why does the problem of a gust of wind exist? Basically speaking, it is because there is a lack of the required understanding of the major significance of developing "the five stresses and four beautifuls" and bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control. There are some comrades who say that they acknowledge that bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control is an important aspect of establishing a socialist spiritual civilization but who in their deep thoughts feel that establishing a spiritual civilization and bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control are soft tasks. Therefore, when there is disposition from the leadership or someone comes for an inspection, they make a hasty and concentrated effort and then put a stop to their activities in bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control after the inspection has passed. Can this be a satisfactory way of doing things? We say that bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control can be said to be a soft task if we look at it from the standpoint that it is not convenient to measure it numerically as one can with production quotas. However, from the standpoint of its great significance and of the great effort that must be expended to do a good job of it, it is a very hard task. We must understand that whether the environment is dirty or clean not only affects people's physical health but is also a reflection of the spiritual character of the people. Whether procedures are disordered or controlled is not only related to whether people can carry out production, work and live normally

but also affects people's thoughts, emotions and enthusiasm. Whether the quality of service is good or bad reflects the relationship of person to person and is related to the great question of whether or not we are wholeheartedly carrying out the basic aim of serving the people. Therefore, bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control is an important aspect of establishing a socialist spiritual civilization and is also an urgent demand for arousing the spirit and initiating a new phase in building modernization.

Bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control requires a number of shock activities. They are beneficial for mobilizing the masses and are beneficial in making this work a regular practice. However, the problem of bringing these things under control can definitely not be solved by holding a meeting, carrying out a single mobilization and making a few sudden attacks. Rather, there must be long-range plans and competent measures and down-to-earth work must be done. The principle is very clear. Controlling dirt, controlling chaos and controlling shortcomings all involve the ideological outlook, the moral values and the spiritual state of the people and are related to the problem of changing prevailing habits and customs among the people. We cannot meet the demands of controlling "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" without doing careful ideological work, without mobilizing the masses and without making this work a regular practice and systematizing it. What we refer to as having to make long-range plans means that we must start out by building a high socialist spiritual civilization, becoming integrated with the concrete conditions of a given region or a given unit. We must both study and determine the problems requiring urgent solution at the present and we must also study and propose terms and measures for comparatively long-term control in the future. To take bringing corruption under control as an example, in cities and towns we must consider how to join with municipal government construction in doing a good job of environmental hygiene and doing a good job of planting trees and beautification in order to make the cities and towns more attractive, and, in the rural areas, we must consider how we can unite with collecting manure, production and improving housing conditions in order to give the rural areas a new look. The leadership sectors at the higher levels must have programs and individual factories, production brigades, organizations and schools must have their own plans. If we have long-range plans, we can arouse the masses in a guided, stepwise and purposeful way in solving the problems of "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" while avoiding conditions requiring great effort but providing little effect in which we treat the head when there is a headache and treat the foot when they are sore. We should also point out here that, in the course of bringing these problems under control, we must strengthen ideological and political work, teach the masses to have a deep love for the Party, to have a deep love for their native land, to have a deep love for the collective and to have a deep love for socialism, establish an ideology of wholehearted service to the people, sacrifice one's personal interests for the public interest, take helping other as a pleasure and struggle against all ignorance and backwardness and all uncivilized phenomena and phenomena that destroy civilization. We can gradually bring the phenomena of "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control if we continually raise the ideological awareness of the people.

there is another effective method for not proceeding as a gust of wind and for making things regular practices in addition to long-range planning. That is to put a system of responsibility into effect, using systematization to assure that things will be made regular practices. At present, there are several cities and rural villages that have joined together in founding civilization villages, civilization units and five-good households in which the responsibility for maintaining environmental hygiene has been concretely assigned to the concerned units, departments and individuals and in which paying attention to hygiene has been written into the village regulations and civil agreements or into staff and workers regulations with provisions for supervision, inspection and appropriate rewards and penalties. This has led to good results, creating a new state of affairs in hygiene. For the past several years there was poor social order in the Wang Village Commune in Zou County. As late as during the past six months of last year, five cases were investigated and prosecuted and surreptitious fighting and stirring up trouble were going on continuously. Beginning in the last half of last year, they put a system of responsibility for public order into effect. Up to the present, there have been no further cases and there has been a basic turn for the better in the social atmosphere. Each region and each unit should conscientiously study these advanced experiences and practices so that results can blossom in their own regions and units.

The key to developing "five stresses and four beautifuls" activities and to bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control lies in conscientiously strengthening leadership. If Party committees at all levels put the problem of bringing "dirt, chaos and shortcomings" under control on their agendas and continually improve their work on these matters and if they are good at developing shock activities and integrating them making things regular practices and systematization, they will be able to solve the ideological and practical problems that urgently require solution in a down-to-earth way and achieve victories one by one.

10019

CS0: 4005/261

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE CP CADRES, MILITARY MEN CLASH IN FUJIAN

OW071029 Taipei CNA in English 0942 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, 7 Jan (CNA)--The Chinese Communist Party cadres and military bosses in Fukien Province are in deep conflict, sources from behind the Bamboo Curtain report.

The sources say that Hsiang Nan, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) Provincial Committee of Fukien has clashed with Yang Chen-wu, commander of the Fuchow Military Region since he took the post last year.

Hsiang has instructed a red party discipline commission to collect and report information to the party central about smuggling and other illegal practices by military units and the children of military brass in Fukien.

On Yang's part, military officers jointly sent a written report to the party central condemning Hsiang's group for torturing innocents in investigating criminal cases and extorting criminal confessions from them, the sources add.

Hsiang and Yang have come to blows since the years of the cultural revolution (1966-1976), the sources point out. During that chaotic era, Hsiang and Hu Yao-pang, secretary general of the Community Party Central Committee, had been cadres of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Yang was acting chief of the general staff in Red China's "People's Liberation Army" when Hsiang and Hu were purged and sent to a rural area near the red army's headquarters for labor reform. Yang failed to care for them during that critical time. Hu and Hsiang, thus, still hold this grudge against Yang.

Relying on Hu's support, Hsiang is now attempting to take revenge on Yang, the sources say.

CSO: 4005/2

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY EXERCISES HELD IN THAI BORDER AREA

OW191417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The 21st Infantry Regiment of the Thai Armed Forces began an exercise in Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province today to test its combat readiness, according to the BANGKOK POST.

The exercise is held near Khao I Dang Refugee Camp about 10 kilometers from the Kampuchean border. It involves the use of aircraft, tanks and anti-tank missiles.

The exercise comes at a time when Vietnamese troops are mounting fierce attacks on the patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces and posing a serious threat to the security of Thailand.

Concrete bunkers at 12 villages in Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts bordering Kampuchea were reported to have been installed by the Thai military yesterday to protect them from Vietnamese bombardment.

CSO: 4005/2

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEETING OF FIRST POLITICAL COMMISSARS HELD

SK131109 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The provincial military district held a meeting of first political commissars of its military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments from 21 to 23 December. This was the first meeting held since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and after the restoration of the system of allowing the provincial, prefectural, municipal, county and district CPC committee secretaries to concurrently hold the posts of first political commissars of the military departments at their corresponding level.

The meeting analyzed the province's situation in militia building, summed up experiences in placing the armed forces under the control of the party and set forth the fighting objectives, tasks and measures for building the militia in the province in the coming 3 years. Five prefectural and county CPC committees gave brief accounts of their experience in strengthening the party leadership and in doing a good job in the militia work under the new situation. Forty-two first political commissars were commended at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that the restoration of the first political commissar system has further strengthened the leadership of local party committees over the militia work and has enabled this work to be attended to by the CPC committees at all levels and by all quarters, thus strengthening militia work.

The meeting called on all first political commissars to take the lead in promoting the glorious traditions of placing militia work under the control of the party, to hold meetings at regular intervals, to study and help solve major problems in the buildup of militia, to do a good job in militia building and to strengthen educational training and the building of arms depots and training bases. At present, efforts must be made to conduct propaganda and educational activities on "four promotions and four oppositions" among the militia in line with the guidelines of the circular given by 23 units including the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee, enabling the broad masses of militia to play a greater role in building the "two civilizations."

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and of the provincial military district, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Wang Zhao, Zhao Xingyuan and Wang Pili, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANHUI POLITICAL COMMISSAR SPEAKS AT PLA MEETING

OW131113 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Xiong Yukun, political commissar of the Anhui Provincial Military District, made a report this morning at the provincial congress of representatives of advanced units and individuals in building a spiritual civilization in PLA and militia units and in carrying through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily. His report is entitled: "Effectively intensify the building of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to create a new situation for military and militia work."

Xiong Yukun said: During the past 2 years, under the direct leadership of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units and the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, the Anhui Military District and its militia units have basically achieved satisfactory results in selecting and creating advanced units and individuals in building a spiritual civilization in the military and in carrying through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily. All localities have learned some useful measures and experience in the course of practice.

Comrade Xiong Yukun urged everybody to pay special attention to the following tasks on the basis of continuing to increase their understanding of the significance in building the spiritual civilization:

1. Continue to study the guidelines set forth by the 12th Party Congress and the fifth session of the fifth NPC, continue to eradicate the leftist influence and resist the inroads of capitalist ideas, and strive to be even more at one with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically.
2. Display the death-defying spirit and pay special attention to "creation"; encourage people to dare to become outstanding and combat the idea of being content to stay middling, to wage arduous struggle and do away with fear of hardship, to heighten their spirit and combat individualism, and to go all out to achieve first-rate performance so that more advanced units and individuals will come to the fore.
3. Enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness displayed in the course of selecting and creating advanced units and individuals must be applied in building the PLA and militia.

4. Common efforts must be exerted so that leadership over the tasks of selecting and creating advanced units and individuals will be strengthened continually.

Xiong Yukun said: Party committees at all levels in the military must regard their leadership over selecting and creating advanced units and individuals as an important task that must be included in the agenda. Militia departments at all levels must serve as active advisers to various party committees, report their situation and put forward suggestions regularly, and do a good job in implementing the party's central tasks.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARTICLE ON STUDY OF MAO'S GUERRILLA WARFARE STRATEGY

OW110420 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Article by (Jiang Ningfei) of the PLA Political Academy: "Study the Philosophical Thinking in 'Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan'?"]

[Excerpts] The article: "Problems of strategy in guerrilla war against Japan" was an important military work written by Comrade Mao Zedong during the early part of the war of resistance against Japan. It was called a sister article to his "On Protracted War." The article "On Protracted War" dealt with the national situation in the war of resistance against Japan and the "problems of strategy in guerrilla war against Japan" touched specifically on the problems of our army's military strategy in the war of resistance against Japan, which was a war of jig-saw pattern between ourselves and the enemy with mobile and shifting battle front under complicated and every-changing conditions and with no set patterns in fighting. It is therefore very difficult to grasp this type of war and provide correct guidelines of operation. However, Comrade Mao Zedong did the job with ease in the vast ocean of war and maneuvered with great dexterity, thus showing superb ability in directing the war. This was also attributed to his dexterous application of materialist dialectics in observing and analyzing war. We will now talk about the experiences in the study in the following aspects:

1. On the dialectical method of studying the peculiarity of war. Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated the study of the peculiarity of war. He held that different war situations determined different rules governing its execution. Without proper understanding of the characteristics of the different natures of war, one would be confused and the result would be to make dogmatic doctrines out of general principles and to make rules out of specialized experience. This could only court disaster in war. In his study of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, Comrade Mao Zedong consistently emphasized the importance of grasping the peculiarity of war and insisted that specific analysis should be made of specific conditions. First of all, he stressed looking at guerrilla warfare in its entirety. From the standpoint of traditional military theory, guerrilla warfare is secondary in the entire process of war. It is auxiliary in nature, involving technical problems. After studying the special historic conditions of the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that traditional theory about the guerrilla warfare in the past was correct both in ancient times as well as in foreign countries, but to apply it in the anti-Japanese war in China

Today, the situation would be different. Although guerrilla warfare remained a supplementary factor to regular warfare in the context of its importance to the outcome of wars, its role in war as a whole had been greatly enhanced. This was the peculiarity of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. It was no longer a problem of tactics but an issue of great strategic importance. This was the basis upon which the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare was directed.

In order to persistently support the guerrilla war under complicated conditions in the enemy's rear, it was necessary to establish guerrilla bases, and the establishment of guerrilla bases was one of the strategic principles of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. Since the conditions in the mountainous areas, the plains and the river-lake-estuary regions varied from place to place, bases should be established according to different characteristics in those areas instead of seeking uniformity in everything.

In his study of guerrilla warfare, Comrade "Mao Zedong expounded that the guiding principles of war grows out of the basic principle: strive to the utmost to preserve one's own strength and destroy that of the enemy. He pointed out the "initiative, flexibility and planning in conducting offensives within the defensive, battles of quick decision within protracted war, and exterior-line operations within interior-line operations," which were the only correct principles in the anti-Japanese war. It was also the concrete expression of the general principle: preserve one's own strength and destroy that of the enemy. It was the character of the anti-Japanese war.

Paying special attention to studying the special characteristics of contradictions of things is the fundamental demand of materialist dialectics determined by the ideological line of seeking truth from facts this is not only essential in directing warfare but is also important to socialist modernization.

Our party proved its skill in conducting war in the past, however, due to insufficient study of and the lack of respect for the special laws governing economic construction in time of peace, specific methods used during the war years were applied continuously for tackling problems, thus courting great disasters. We must follow a course leading to Chinese-type socialist modernization. It also has its own characteristics as compared with the other socialist countries. Our country has a large population with the peasants constituting a majority; our original economic foundation was very weak. All this characterized the conditions and resources of our country. In studying foreign experience, therefore, we must proceed from our own special characteristics and must not copy and apply things mechanically. The 12th CPC National Congress, under new historic conditions, integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought with the concrete practice of China's modernization and put forward strategic plans and feasible procedures and methods for economic conditions compatible with the conditions and resources of our country; it also charted a path of struggle for the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In implementing the overall plans and tentative plans, various areas and units must proceed from their respective special conditions, analyze special characteristics and formulate procedures and methods that are compatible with local prevailing conditions. Only by doing so can we accurately implement the guidelines

of the 12th CPC National Congress and in the end reach the general goal of the four modernizations.

2. On the method of grasping the identity of war in antagonistic contradictions: War is a form of acute antagonistic contradiction in social movement. The phenomena of war reflected antagonistic activities between the enemy and ourselves, between the strong and the weak, between offensive and defensive, and between advance and retreat. In his "problems of strategy in guerrilla war against Japan" Comrade Mao Zedong made a detailed study of the antagonistic relations existing in guerrilla warfare and put forth a number of military categories in Paris. For example, in observing the state of war, he outlined the difference between strong and weak points, between advantages and disadvantages, between initiative and passiveness and between the general and partial situations. On strategic principles he also outlined the difference between preserving one's own strength and destroying that of the enemy, between defensive and offensive wars, between the exterior and interior lines and between protracted war and battles of quick decision.

In regard to these pairs of categories, we had always paid attention to the contradictions and differences but overlooked their integration and identity, thereby directing war mechanically without vigor and metaphysically. Not only was Comrade Mao Zedong skillfull in grasping the antagonistic aspects of war in its entirety, but he also handled the identity of contradictions. The anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare was always a contradiction between the strong and the weak. But Japan's strength and China's weakness were not absolute in this case. Insufficient soldiers, fighting as aliens in a strange land and clumsy command were the weakness in Japan's strength; the vastness of China's territories, the progressiveness of the war and the existence of the CPC and the Red Army, on the other hand, were the strong points in China's weakness. These positions would change as the war progressed. This was also true in offensive and defensive war.

In expounding the objectives of war--to preserve one's own strength and destroy that of the enemy--Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: How then do we justify the encouragement of heroic sacrifice in war? Is this not in contradiction with "preserving oneself"? Not at all, because partial and temporary non-preservation is necessary for the sake of general and permanent preservation.

The identity of the aspects of contradictions is one of the questions of dialectics. Lenin once said: dialectics is a theory that deals with the study of how antagonistic factors achieve identity. But over a long period of time, Lin Biao and the gang of four had been distorting and tampering with dialectics by classifying contradictions as antagonism and antagonism as confrontation--confrontation between the enemy and ourselves. The law of the unity of the opposites was interpreted as opposition against one person or another, and the theory on contradictions was simply described as struggle, struggle and more struggle. The harm brought about by the decade of disorder was clear to all. This pernicious influence still lingers in the minds of some of our comrades even today. The comrades so affected are not good at handling complicated contradictions; they handle contradictions in a way either too "left" or too right. All this is incompatible with the task of creating new situations in all fields of socialist modernization. It is therefore beneficial for us now to restudy Comrade Mao Zedong's "problems of strategy in guerrilla war against Japan" as it will help set our ideological line right and improve the work methods of immediate significance.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FU KUIQING ADDRESSES FUZHOU PLA UNITS MEETING

OW120811 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The leading body of the Fuzhou PLA units held a meeting on the morning of 20 December to transmit for implementation the guidelines laid down by the fifth session of the fifth NPC. More than 2,000 leading comrades, office cadres and fighters of the PLA units attended the meeting.

Deputy Political Commissar Cao Punan of the Fuzhou PLA units presided over the meeting, at which Fu Kuiqing, NPC deputy and political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, made a relayed report.

In his report, Comrade Fu Kuiqing particularly conveyed the essence of the PRC constitution, the sixth 5-year plan, four laws and other important documents adopted by the NPC session. He called on the cadres and fighters of the Fuzhou "PLA units to conscientiously study and implement the new constitution and to work hard to fulfill the sixth 5-year plan.

He said: In studying the documents adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC, stress should be placed on the study of the new constitution. The army is a pillar of state power. Since every member of our army is a citizen of the country, he has the right to be protected by the constitution, as well as a duty to implement and uphold it. We must take the lead in studying, publicizing, implementing and defending the new constitution. It is necessary to combine the study of the new constitution with that of the 12th Party Congress' documents. Various forms should be used to vigorously publicize the new constitution in order to make it known to every individual and household. While studying these documents with our units' actual conditions in mind, we should continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, strengthen our concept of the legal system and overcome the phenomenon of "the party, officials or power being above the law." We must ensure that laws are observed, their enforcement must be strict and lawbreakers must be punished. Party organizations and leading comrades at various levels must take the lead in implementing the new constitution and guard its authority and sanctity and keep in step with the party Central Committee, politically and ideologically.

In conclusion, Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: In implementing the sixth 5-year plan, the army should first strengthen its own building and improve its military and

political qualities, in order to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization. The army should do good job in production and economize on military expenditure to lighten the burden on the state. In addition, we should take an active part in local economic construction and become a main force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We should work confidently, and in high spirits, to fulfill the sixth 5-year plan and to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG PLA MEETING ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE

HK090622 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Guangdong military district CPC committee recently held a meeting of secretaries of discipline inspection committees of the party committees of all major units. The meeting stressed: In correcting party work style, we must start with the leadership and the leaders. In the future, when problems occur in the lower levels, we should hold accountable not only those directly involved but also the unit party committee and principal leaders.

The participants held: There has been a notable turn for the better in the party work style of the military district units in recent years, thanks to the common efforts of the party committee discipline inspection committees and the party members. Various unhealthy tendencies have been further corrected. However, there are still some problems. In particular, certain units and party-member cadres, and even some leading cadres, pursue unhealthy practices in the economic field.

Analyzing the reason for the existence of these problems, the meeting held: apart from the subjective cause arising from the mistakes made by certain comrades, a very important reason is that the leaders of some party committees dare not tackle or take charge of the problems and fail to effectively boycott and criticize unhealthy tendencies. When problems arise, they only hold accountable those directly involved, or else have the party committee collectively responsible, without clearly defining the responsibilities or the rights and wrongs. This practice weakens the party committee's fighting effectiveness, with the result that unhealthy tendencies can spread.

The meeting held: The key to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style in the provincial military district's units in 5 years lies in starting with the leading cadres at and above divisional level, being strict with oneself, and having one level grasping and leading forward another. Party committees and leaders at all levels must practice responsibility systems. When a problem arises concerning an individual, we should first investigate the responsibility of the party organization of his unit. When problems arise in the lower levels, we should first investigate the leadership responsibility of the upper-level leadership.

The meeting also pointed out: We must rapidly and strictly investigate and deal with people who continue to knowingly violate the law and do things repeatedly forbidden by the central authorities and the upper levels. Apart from dealing severely with those directly involved, we must also hold accountable the leadership of their unit.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF SOLDIERS, PEOPLE

HK110830 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Summary] Wuhan area's soldiers and people held a grand meeting in Wuchang to mark the 40th anniversary of the drive initiated in Yanan of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and martyrs participation in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and supporting the government and cherishing the people. Li Zhi, mayor of Wuhan City, announced the opening of the meeting at 2 in the afternoon.

Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and acting provincial governor, spoke at the meeting. He said: "We must, through marking the 40th anniversary of the two-supports drive, carry out activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and martyrs in an even more extensive and penetrating way and bring about a popular upsurge of the two-support drive."

He continued: "In the past year, the broad masses of soldiers and people of Hubei have made new achievements in various fields and brought about a very favorable situation which seldom occurred in the past. The PLA commanders and fighters garrisoned in Hubei have carried forward the fine traditions of the people's army and made positive contribution to building the two civilizations in Hubei." "Hubei's armed policemen and firemen have also made positive contribution in maintaining social order, hitting hard at crimes and protecting the life and property of the people, collectives and state. Families of soldiers and martyrs, disabled soldiers, exservicemen and old Red Army soldiers throughout the province have carried revolutionary traditions and made new achievements on various fronts in realizing the modernization program. In the new year, let us further carry forward the glorious tradition of Yanan's two-supports drive, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and make our common efforts to build our motherland into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy."

The next speaker was Ren Rong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units. He said: "In the new historical period, Hubei's party and government leaders and the people greatly concern themselves with the building of a modern, regular and revolutionary army and offer their full support to this end. They also energetically implement the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen." "In the

... we must put in a penetrating way education on the glorious tradition of support of the government and cherishing the people among the armed forces, bring about an upsurge in supporting the government and cherishing the people during the period around New Year Day and the spring festival, further carry forward the two-supports tradition and made our efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

Also present at the meeting were party and government leaders of Hubei Province and Wuhan City including Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei, (Shen Yiluo), Wang Ping and others; leading members of the provincial and municipal CPPCC; leading members of the Wuhan PLA units; members of the CPC Central Committee advisory commission and discipline inspection commission in Wuhan; leading members of the Hubei Provincial Military District, military colleges, government departments, armed policemen and firemen; and representatives of families of armymen and martyrs, exservicemen and retired old Red Army soldiers and cadres, totalling some 1,700 people.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA COMMISSAR ON ARMY-PEOPLE COOPERATION

OW101151 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Report by XINHUA RIBAO reporter (Shan Yonghua) and station reporter (Zhu Xinzong)]

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 January, some 1,700 representatives of the Nanjing PLA units and of army-men and people in Jiangsu Province gathered at an on-the-spot meeting on spiritual civilization held in Xuzhou Municipality to hear important speeches by Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units and Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice provincial governor.

In their speeches, Guo Linxiang and Zhou Ze emphatically pointed out: In building spiritual civilization, army-men and people of the (Xuhai) area, have jointly developed a new model of army-government and army-people relations. It is a new creation and development in the work of supporting the government and the army. Should other localities follow their example, the ideological building of the army and the localities will be strengthened, party work style and social atmosphere will be fundamentally improved, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization will be raised to a higher level.

Comrade Guo Linxiang said: In jointly building spiritual civilization, army-men and the people must be guided by communist ideology. PLA units should give assistance to localities in terms of material and manpower resources. Moreover, they must give priority to spiritual assistance by publicizing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and the party's line, principles and policies, popularizing scientific and cultural knowledge, eliminating old customs and fostering new habits. PLA units must strive to train fighters to be able to fight and do construction work.

Comrade Zhou Ze said: In jointly building spiritual civilization, army-men and the people of the (Xuhai) area have learned from, and helped, each other and have made progress together. Their experience in building spiritual civilization is a very good experience which every government and unit must learn to follow. Army-men and people of the (Xuhai) area have integrated the work of supporting the army and the government with the building of spiritual civilization. Consequently, the work of supporting the army and the government has entered a new stage.

Comrade Zhou Ze called on all cadres and the people in Jiangsu Province to further improve the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, and wage struggles for the realization of our glorious historical mission.

At the meeting, Comrades Guo Linxiang, Zhou Ze and Li Zhizhong presented banners to certain PLA units stationed in Xuzhou, the Xuzhou prefectural administrative office and the Xuzhou Municipal government, on behalf of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu provincial government.

CSG: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA DEPUTY COMMANDER AT JIANGSU MEETING

OW101221 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 January, some 1,300 youth work cadres and CYL members of the headquarters, political and logistics departments of the Nanjing PLA units, of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and of the military academies in Nanjing, held a meeting to hear the guidelines of the 11th CYL National Congress.

Responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Zhang Ming, (Han Shudi) and (Wang Zibo) attended. Xia Wei, deputy director of the political department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided. Gong Zhengfei, member of the 11th CYL Central Committee and head of the youth work section of the organization department under the political department of the Nanjing PLA units, introduced the events at the 11th CYL National Congress, relayed the ardent wishes and expectations of the CPC Central Committee and the veteran proletarian revolutionaries for the young people and the major guidelines of the congress.

Deputy Commander Zhang Ming made an impassioned speech. He expressed the hope that the young people will firmly uphold lofty communist ideals, strive to become young communists, study hard for the construction and defense of the motherland, become useful to the military and the localities, carry forward the lofty revolutionary spirit of making self-sacrifice and striving to become heroic shock workers in building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. He also called on the party committees and political organs of the various PLA units to earnestly strengthen leadership over youth work and constantly create new situations in their work.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STATION COMMENTARY URGES ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

HK120831 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "Foster Excellent Traditions and Create a New Situation in Army-People Unity"]

[Text] The 1983 Spring Festival will approach soon. Around the 1943 Spring Festival, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border government issued an instruction on unfolding the support the army drive month. Subsequently, the activities of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, supporting the government and cherishing people around the spring festival every year has become an excellent tradition of our party, government, PLA and the people of all nationalities in our country.

However, the relations between the army and the government and between the army and people like those between fish and water were seriously sabotaged during the 10 years of internal disorder. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the wake of the gradual implementation of all principles and policies and with the concerted effort of the party, the government, the army and the people, the relations between the army and the government and between the army and people have improved remarkably. The activities of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, supporting the government and cherishing people in all places in our province have newly developed. PLA commanders and fighters stationed in our province have vigorously supported construction and public welfare work in localities and made new contributions toward dealing with emergencies and doing relief work.

The 12th Party Congress formulated the correct program for and the principle and policy on creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Maintaining closer relations between the army and the government and between the army and people and strengthening army-government and army-people unity is an important guarantee for fulfilling the great tasks put forward by the 12th Congress. The 1983 Spring Festival is the first year after the 12th Party Congress put forward the necessity of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the first year of enforcing the new constitution and struggling hard to ensure long-term security and peace in our country and the 40th anniversary of the supporting-two drive which was unfolded in Yanan. Around the spring festival this year, universally and penetratingly carrying

the activities of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, supporting the government and cherishing people, whipping up a mass upsurge of supporting-two drive which was unfolded in Yanan. Around the spring festival this year, universally and penetratingly carrying out the activities of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, supporting the government and cherishing people, whipping up a mass upsurge of supporting-two and celebrating the 40th anniversary of the supporting-two drive with practical actions will, in the new situation, play a part in inheriting and carrying forward the excellent traditions, maintaining closer relations between the army and the government and between the army and people, strengthening army-government and army-people unity and fulfilling all combat tasks put forward by the 12th Congress.

organs and organizations at all levels, cadres and the masses throughout our province must learn and carry forward the tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to their dependents and vigorously and enthusiastically help the army stationed in localities solve problems of preparedness against war, training, being on duty and livelihood which the army wants to solve with the assistance of localities. We must learn from, show concern for and cherish the PLA and uphold the reputation of the PLA. We must adopt many forms of commemorative and substantial activities, such as holding forums and report meetings and paying visits. We must really do well in resettling servicemen who leave the service, retire, are transferred to civilian work and are demobilized. In rural areas, it is necessary to examine and implement the policy of giving preferential treatment to disabled servicemen, family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and include the work of giving preferential treatment in the plan for perfecting the production responsibility system. It is also necessary to take vigorous measures to help family members of martyrs and servicemen become wealthy through labor. It is essential to fundamentally and gradually resolve their difficulties so as to make fighters keep their minds on their service. In the Hubei-Henan-Anhui and Hunan-Hubei-Sichuan old revolutionary bases, we must seriously inspect the work of giving preferential treatment and, where this work has not been done, we must take measures to do this work as quickly as possible.

In carrying out all activities of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to their dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people, we must adhere to the principle of practicing economy, fighting against extravagance and waste and opposing taking the opportunity of having extravagant dinners.

Let all servicemen and people throughout our province learn from, help and promote each other, unfold together the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization, establish and develop the modern the army-government and army-people relations which embody socialist spiritual civilization and struggle hard to make a fundamental improvement in the national financial and economic situation, the general mood of society and the party work style and build our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANHUI MEETING URGES SOLID BASIS FOR MILITIA WORK

OW141415 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The meeting of the province's advanced army and militia representatives in building spiritual civilization and putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily convened by the Anhui provincial people's government and provincial military district opened ceremoniously in Hefei on the morning of 10 January.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the Hefei City Party Committee Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Xia Deyi, Zhu Nong, (Zheng Huaizhou) and Zheng Rui, as well as leading comrades of the provincial military district and its departments Xiong Yukun, (Yin Fuyuan), (Li Songhe), (Zhang Mingyuan), (Yan Xing), (Xu Lin) and ("Huang Mingshan). Also attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the Provincial Women's Federation.

The meeting began at 8 AM (Zhang Mingyuan), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over the meeting. (Yin Fuyuan), deputy commander of the provincial military district, delivered the opening address.

[Begin recording] Comrades! The meeting of Anhui Province's advanced army and militia representatives in building socialist spiritual civilization and putting the militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily is now open. [applause] Now, on behalf of the provincial government and the provincial military district, I extend warm congratulations to the advanced army and militia units and individuals throughout the district who have scored marked achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization [applause], and a warm welcome and cordial regards to all of the representatives who are attending the present meeting. [Applause] The fact that we all jubilantly gathered together at the beginning of 1983 to review our achievements and exchange our experiences fully reflects the excellent situation in the building of spiritual civilization by the army and militia units throughout the district. [Applause] The task of the present meeting is to review the achievements of the whole district's army and militia units in building spiritual civilization with the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress as our guide. [End recording]

(Chen Zheng), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council; (Gao Weiqing), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and (Zhong Xianning), vice chairman of the Provincial Women's Federation, delivered congratulatory messages to the meeting one after the other. They called on trade union, CYL and women's organizations at all levels to do a still better job in the future in closely cooperating and mutually supporting the people's armed forces departments at all levels and to continuously push forward the building of a spiritual civilization among the army and militia units, youths, staff members and workers.

After the opening ceremony, Xiong Yukun, political commissar of the provincial military district, made a report entitled "Continuously Strengthen the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization, Strive to Create a New Situation in Army and Militia Work."

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN PLA UNITS HOLD SUPPORT-GOVERNMENT MEETING

SK310841 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 December, the provincial people's government, the Jinan PLA units and the Jinan Municipal People's Government solemnly held a rally on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen and on supporting the government and cherishing the people. The rally was held at the Bayi auditorium in Jinan. Attending the rally were some 2,000 people including workers, peasants, intellectuals, office cadres, PLA commanders and fighters and representatives of veteran Red Army soldiers and family members of martyrs and servicemen. An enthusiastic atmosphere of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people prevailed throughout the rally. All participants pledged to rally more closely around the party Central Committee in the coming year, work with one heart and one soul, enhance their spirit, strive to do all work well and make a good start in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Bensheng, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao, Zhu Qimin, Zheng Zijiu, and Ding Fangming, attended the rally. Also attending the rally were responsible persons of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Pan Qiqi, (Zhang Hui), and Xu Chunyang, responsible persons of the Jinan PLA air force unit including (Wang Zixiang) and (Zhang Yonggeng) and Kong Shiquan and (Ouyang Ping). Zhou Xingfu, Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen and Wang Liang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, and (Liang Desan), president of the provincial higher people's court. Responsible persons of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal people's government including Wei Jianyi, (Zhang Jun), and Li Yuanrong, as well as responsible persons of leading organs of the Jinan PLA units and responsible persons of various departments of the provincial CPC committee and government also attended. Qin Hezhen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, delivered a speech at the rally.

After giving a brief account of the excellent situations of the country and our province, Comrade Qin Hezhen said: In the past year, the PLA units stationed in Shandong have vigorously promoted our army's fine traditions and workstyle,

strived to achieve the demand of "four have's," "three attention's," and "two fear-note's," strengthened the building of revolutionary, modern and regular forces, actively participated in production in the localities and helped local people combat drought, prevent waterlogging, deal with emergencies, repair bridges and build roads. They have served as vanguards in the activities on the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and on building the spiritual civilization, playing an exemplary role in this regard.

Lin Qiqigi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, also spoke at the rally. In his speech, he extended cordial festive greetings to the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and government and the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee and government as well as all the people in the province on behalf of the party committee, leading organs and all the commanders and fighters of the Jinan PLA units.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE BORDER DEFENSE EDUCATION CIRCULAR

HK031407 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of giving preferential treatment to the dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, further strengthen police-government unity and maintain close ties between police and people, the political department of the regional border defense people's armed police force recently issued a relevant circular to its subordinate units. The circular demands: all units must do the following several items of work well:

1. It is necessary to adopt the forms of holding a report meeting on a forum and giving literary and art performances to conduct education in loving the party, motherland and Xizang and education in the nature, aim and glorious traditions of our army and in supporting government, cherishing people and observing discipline and laws for cadres and policemen. Border defense police stations and public security checkpoints must also grasp well education in the situation, tasks and revolutionary heroism so as to make cadres and policemen fully understand the important significance of strengthening police-government and police-people unity in the new situation and to make them strengthen their concept of the masses and the legal system.
2. It is essential to continue to carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization and vigorously do good things for the masses. It is also necessary to further make a pledge to support the government and cherish the people, vigorously help the masses around the barracks do well in building socialist spiritual civilization and help communes and brigades develop agricultural and livestock and sideline production and become wealthy.
3. It is imperative to use the methods of going among the masses to seek their opinions and conduct a serious inspection of the situation in observing discipline and implementing the policy on nationalities by the cadres and policemen. It is necessary to universally seek opinions from organs of the party and the government and from the masses in the places where police units are stationed. They must accept the masses' supervision and criticism.
4. All units must send cadres and policemen to visit and comfort Red Army veterans, eighth route soldiers and veteran comrades who have taken part in revolutionary work for a relatively long time and have contributed more. Moreover, it is necessary to do well in comforting injured and sick personnel. It is also necessary to organize police-people and police-army get-togethers to constantly strengthen police-government, police-people and police-army unity.

CSO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'JIEFANGJUN BAO' ARTICLE HAILS ARMYMAN'S SERVICE

OW130917 Nanchang JIEFANGJUN BAO in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In an article entitled "Let the History of Our Remaining Years Glitter with New Lusters," which was published by Jiefangjun Bao, Yang Chengwu, secretary of the party committee and commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, hails Comrade (Lu Mingqin), head of the advisory group of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, for his noble character of putting the people's interests ahead of his own safety.

The article says: I have read and heard the advanced deeds of Comrade (Lu Mingqin), and I am deeply touched and educated by his exemplary deeds. He is a veteran of the 25,000-li long march, the war of resisting Japanese aggression and the liberation war. He was wounded many times and is noted for his bravery and meritorious service rendered while fighting on many fronts. His performance during the tumultuous decade was also very good. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he has always been at one with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically, and has resolutely implemented the party's principles and policies, thus setting an example in following the party's guiding principles.

When the development of the revolution required him to retreat from the first line, he happily obeyed; but he continues to work hard for the party, and so he has been called by everybody as a very competent advisory group chief. Last year when the people in Jiangxi were engaged in combating floods, he persisted in standing on the front. His deeds reflect a Communist Party member's noble character of putting the people's interests ahead of his own.

Comrade Yang Chengwu says in his article: Today many comrades are already old. How can they continue to work for the people's interests as in the past and continue to maintain a good record of their own history? This question has been answered by Comrade (Lu Mingqin) with his deeds. This is to say that, although we may have stepped down from our posts, we must continue to set strict requirements for ourselves as if we are still working on the first line. We have often said that we must dedicate our entire life to the communist cause. Although people like us will not be able to see the final victory of communism, this great ideal must never be shaken.

CSO: 4005/331

LANZHOU PLA'S XIAO HUA CALLS FOR ELIMINATING LEFTISM

HK190137 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] At an enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the Lanzhou PLA units held in early January, political Commissar Xiao Hua demanded that the units further eliminate leftist ideological influence and create a new situation in all fields of army building.

Speaking on the expressions of leftist ideological influence in the units, Comrade Xiao Hua said: the slogan of taking class struggle as the key link still has a certain effect, while the influence of personality cult has not yet been completely eliminated. Some comrades still look at the party's current economic policies from a leftist angle and are unable to apply the correct viewpoints in dealing with science, culture and intellectuals. The thinking of certain cadres is ossified, and they cannot spontaneously implement the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

Comrade Xiao Hua said: In order to further eliminate leftist ideological influence in the units we must, while studying the 12th Party Congress documents, study in connection the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, and clearly proclaim the Central Committee's relevant instructions and policies to all the commanders and fighters. Among the cadres, we must further step up education in the party's ideological line on seeking truth from facts. The party committees at all levels must restudy the teachings of Comrades Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi on inner-party life, carry forward the party's fine work style, actively and correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism, and strive to create a new situation in work in the units.

CNO: 4005/331

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIANGXI NOTES NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY PROGRESS

OW200832 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The national defense industry in Jiangxi Province has conscientiously implemented the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" and has changed from solely producing items for military use to producing items for both military and civilian use.

In 1982, the industry achieved new successes in producing items for both military and civilian use. The total value of industrial output overfulfilled the annual quota by 17.3 percent, increasing by 13 percent as compared with that of 1981. The situation of producing items for civilian use has changed from looking for production cadres through open competition to mass production according to production plans. The 43 kinds of durable consumer goods, including electronic products for daily use, electric appliances and civilian vehicles, are now included in the state production plan.

In order to promptly produce these items for the market, various enterprises of the industry have built 58 production lines successively through tapping potentialities of the existing production facilities and carrying out technical innovations and transformation. Most of the items can now be produced to meet the market need. The output of certain products of which the supply falls short of demand, such as bicycles, motor-bicycles and washing machines, has doubled.

While developing the production of items for civilian use, the national defense industry in Jiangxi Province also paid attention to producing means of production for basic industries. Various enterprises of the industry fulfilled contracts signed with the state for the production of 17 kinds of products for the petroleum and mining industries and for transportation use, including glass-fiber-reinforced plastic oilpipe, (liquid-pressure transducer) [Ye Li Bian Ji Qi], (liquid catalyst) [Ye Ya Cui Liu Qi], various kinds of explosives for civilian use and ships for inland navigation on the Changjiang River. These enterprises delivered products strictly in accordance with the quality, quantity and time stipulated in the contracts. The technical performance and economic quality of those products can all meet or surpass the standard of similar products produced in China. As a result, the enterprises of the national defense industry have won the confidence of the customers and increased procurement orders. These enterprises overfulfilled last year's production plan by 15 percent.

The provincial government in the province has established lines with trade
departments and regions for the export of items for military
equipment. The various enterprises of the national defense industry
and the trade companies for export have taken the interest and
reputation of the state into consideration and have made constant efforts to
improve their products. These enterprises have coordinated well among them-
selves in manufacturing complete sets of equipment, paid attention to insuring
the correct quantity and quality, and delivered finished products to the port
according to foreign trade contracts. They have thus obtained a good reputation
in foreign trade. As of now, the total value of foreign trade contracts
signed this year has already reached 30.22 million yuan.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

KUNMING PLA'S ZHANG ZHIXIU ON ARMY TASKS

HK060601 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpt] PLA deputies to the fifth session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress have pledged when discussing the new constitution and Governor Liu Minghui's government work report: We must continue to carry forward the army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, promote army-government and army-people relations, and make our proper contributions in defending and building the socialist motherland's borders.

People's deputy and Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu said: The units stationed in Yunnan shoulder arduous tasks in the struggle against the enemy. We must promote army-government and army-people relations in order to fulfill these tasks. The PLA is the people's own army. The people are the PLA's backing. The people's army cannot do without the people. During the Huaihai campaign in the liberation war, the army committed 600,000 soldiers, but over 2 million of the masses were in support. We could not have advanced one inch without the people's support.

The deputies held: Our army is stationed in minority-nationality areas of Yunnan. It is particularly important that we implement well the nationality policies of the party and state. We must carry forward the army's fine traditions, be models in observing discipline and laws, promote unity with the fraternal nationalities, and defend the motherland's borders with them.

Many deputies also said: The army must actively take part in local economic construction and building of spiritual civilization and bring closer the relations between army and government and army and people.

CSO: 4005/331

BRIEFS

WORK MEETING HELD--In the afternoon of 13 January the Zhejiang Military District held a discussion meeting of first secretaries of various prefectural and city party committees and secretaries of various counties. Those first secretaries and secretaries serve concurrently as first political commissars of various military subdistricts or first political commissar of the people's armed force departments of various cities or counties. The meeting discussed how to create a new situation for militia work under the new situation. Kang Mingcai and Luo Qingtao, commander and political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District respectively, addressed the meeting. They heartfely thanked the first secretaries of various local party committees for providing energetic support to the army building and militia building undertaken by the provincial military district. They also made suggestions with regard to the building of spiritual civilization for the militia force and the building of a contingent of full-time militia cadres. The meeting also discussed how to bring into play the role of the first political commissars, improve the management of militia weapons and mobilize manpower resources. Other leading comrades of the provincial military district present at the meeting included Zhang Feng, Zhang Qiliang, Meng Keming and Zhang Youfu. [Text] [OW150456 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jan 83]

ARMED POLICE DO GOOD DEEDS--On 30 December, nearly 1,000 cadres and fighters of units stationed in Changsha of the Hunan Corps of the Chinese people's armed police force went onto the streets to do good deeds for the people. The Hunan Corps has just been established. Some of them swept the street and others directed traffic. [Excerpt] [HK010604 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1310 GMT 30 Dec 82]

GOOD TRANSFER--In order to open up a new phase in their work, the Chengdu PLA units have succeeded in transferring troops into and out of Xizang this winter, thus solving a long-term difficult problem. Up to 19 December, when the last transport team arrived in Chengdu, all of 20,000 and more soldiers had safely arrived at their destinations. Each year, garrisons stationed in the Xizang border areas are relieved by new troops. But over the past 20 years and more, the relief always came to Xizang in spring. This has caused inconvenience to the border defense work and the Xizang Military District has repeatedly required that new troops be sent into Xizang in winter before the new year comes. But the problem could not be solved due to various reasons. Since September this year, the leadership of the Chengdu PLA units has made great efforts to solve this problem and fully mobilized the transportation troops to fulfill the task

of transferring troops in winter. After 1 and 1/2 months' hard work, the first winter troops transfer into and out of Xizang in the past 20 years was at last successful. [Summary] [HK301227 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 82]

MILITARY BEARING CHECKED--On the morning of 1 January, Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu, Deputy Commander Hu Bohua, and Deputy Chief of Staff (Zhang Hualin) checked on the bearing and behavior of armymen on Dongfeng and Zhengyi roads in Kunming City. The commanders put right armymen whom they encountered failing to live up to the central military commission's regulations and decrees regarding dress, deportment and speech. Some fighters were not wearing their caps properly. The commanders put them right. Some had not done up the hooks and eyes on their uniforms. The commanders helped them to do this. When the commanders saw some fighters walking in the road, they told them to walk on the sidewalk. During their inspection, the military region commanders urged the fighters: armymen must have a military deportment, and fighters must look like fighters. They must follow the regulations on dress and deportment, and set a good example for the masses in building socialist spiritual civilization. [Text] [HK030654 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 83]

ARMED POLICE CONGRESS CONCLUDES--The first congress of progressive collectives and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the Xinjiang autonomous special corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps concluded in Urumqi on 17 January. (Xue Guang), commander of the Xinjiang Corps, presided at the ceremony. (Ahaidual), deputy director of the political section of the Altay detachment of the corps, and (Li Shengke), political instructor of the 6th company of the 1st regiment, read out the delegates' letter of proposal to all members of the Xinjiang Corps. (Liu Guanghua), director of the political department of the Xinjiang Corps, read out a decision on commending progressive collectives and individuals. Hou Liang, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and director of the regional public security department, delivered the closing speech. He called on the personnel of the corps to do still better in building spiritual civilization. Present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the autonomous region and the Urumqi PLA units including Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Codanoff, Yang Huansheng, (Zhao Yizheng) and Musayefu. [Summary] [HK180303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Jan 83]

CSO: 4005/331

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW040817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, says China's future construction will be gigantic and complicated and those now in their youth and middle years will have to do better than the older generation and they have the capacity, but they will have to grow into their responsibilities.

In an address to the newly-elected central committee of the Communist Youth League on 31 December 1982, Hu Yaobang laid out the prospects for taking over from the present two million leading cadres now over 60 years old. Their experience and prestige were gained by tempering in long years or revolutionary struggle. As individuals, they would sooner or later leave the scene, but the revolution and construction to which they had dedicated their lives would go forward.

The coming decades would give people favorable conditions to develop their talent and skill, thanks to the work of the party and the socialist system. The present environment for study was much better than what the veterans had had in their youth, and the political climate was normal, since people could say what they thought, totally different from the days of the "cultural revolution."

Hu Yaobang disagreed with those who described people now aged about 30 as a "lost and wasted" generation. While it was true that many of these young people had not had a good school education, that generation had to be viewed in an all-round way.

Today's 30-40 year olds had been born during a period of great change as new China emerged from the old at the end of the 1949's. The following decades were times of strenuous growth, change and turmoil. The present younger generation grew up during the chaos of the "cultural revolution." They had been deprived of a normal education and this was a pity, but they received great political education in the stress of disaster and sacrifice.

Coming out of this turmoil, China had now entered a new period of great development. In looking back, one should be cool-headed and have a correct attitude toward the unpleasant and bitter things of the past, understand them deeply and

draw useful lessons. In this way the bad things could be made to give good service.

Those in their 20's, 30's and 40's had gained experience, positive and negative. They had developed the capacity to tell wrong from right, and to prevent what is wrong and support what is right. Money could not buy such experience, nor could it be learned from books alone. There had indeed been a waste of time as regards school education. But counted as political experience, the "cultural revolution" had been a crucible for the young.

Some young people had erred. They could learn from their mistakes. Once they understood and corrected them, they could mature politically. People should not belittle the experience they gained both from what was correct and from what was wrong, particularly the experience they gained from the latter.

So present conditions were favorable for young people, but that did not mean that everything was all right. But on the whole, things were much better than in the past.

Generally speaking, the younger generation still had some way to go to reach the standard of the older generation of revolutionaries who hoped the young people would surpass them. However, not everyone would live up to expectations. In its forward march, history always left behind debris and scrap. Hu Yaobang expressed the hope that today's youth would not produce much scrap.

He warned young people always to be on guard against such common shortcomings of youth as not setting strict demands on oneself and of belittling the masses.

No one in the world was omnipotent, Hu Yaobang stressed. A relatively good leader, he said, was one who was good at uniting people, turning negative factors into positive factors, and working in harmony with comrades in and outside the party. No one can solve every kind of problem single-handed. Success in work depended on the initiative of all, on unity and on the strength of organization.

Hu Yaobang said that those who are older should feel the greatest joy when the young overtake them, and the young should regard it as their greatest historical responsibility to learn from their elders and surpass them. This would represent the noblest relationship between old and new cadres, he said.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

OW312044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The First Plenary Session of 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League was held here this morning.

Wang Zhaoguo, 41, was elected first secretary of the central committee secretariat.

Other members elected to the secretariat were Hu Jintao, Liu Yandong (female), Li Haifeng (f.), Keyum Bawudun (Yugur nationality), Chen Haosu and He Guangwei. Zhang Baoshun was elected an alternate member.

The seventeen-member standing committee of the central committee was also chosen.

The meeting was held just after yesterday's closing of the National Youth League Congress which brought together 2,000 delegates representing 48 million youth league members throughout the country.

Presiding at the plenary session today Wang Zhaoguo said that profound changes have occurred since the Third Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee in 1978. These include China's policy of opening to the world, the enlivening of the domestic economy, the responsibility system in agriculture, and reforms in the economic structure and cadre system.

These changes pose many new questions in regard to work among the youth and in the youth league. The league must make conscientious efforts to improve work to cope with this complicated situation, for young people are apt to have many ideological as well as practical problems.

Wang Zhaoguo called upon the youth league to work hard to improve the social climate and achieve real progress in organizing young people's studies especially in science and culture.

He urged the central committee members to work diligently in the coming five years and live up to the expectations of the party and the people and confidence members of the youth league and youth throughout the country have shown in them.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONAL OVERSEAS CHINESE CONFERENCE ENDS

OW051710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--All returned overseas Chinese and their family members, now estimated at about one million in China, were urged today to promote economic cooperation and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges between Chinese nationals residing abroad and on the mainland.

In a proposal adopted here today at the closing session of the National Conference Citing Outstanding Returned Overseas Chinese, delegates said they want closer ties with relatives and friends now residing in foreign countries or in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. The delegates--returned overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad--said they wish to enhance mutual understanding between the mainland and Taiwan, to unify the country at an early date.

They also urged returned overseas Chinese to keep up their traditions of patriotism, love the homeland, diligence, bravery and hard working; and make greater contributions to the country's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Zhuang Xiquan, 95-year-old chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said that the conference would inspire the patriotism of returned overseas Chinese and Chinese nationals residing abroad for the country's modernization and reunification.

Party and government leaders Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Liao Changzhi and Bo Yibo, attended today's meeting and presented honor certificates to more than 1,000 outstanding individuals and collectives.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO': ADMIT MORE MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS TO PARTY

OW060900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary urges all grassroots organizations of the Chinese Communist Party to pay more attention to admitting middle-aged intellectuals to the party.

Because some of China's intellectuals are not from workers' or peasants' families and have comparatively complicated social relations, some grassroots party organizations were prejudiced against these people and were too exacting in admitting those otherwise qualified for membership into the party.

The paper says that more than 60 percent of China's intellectuals now are middle-aged--trained by the party after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949--who have professional knowledge and a firm belief in the party and socialism. Some of them have strived for a membership for 20 years.

"They should be admitted into the party," the commentary says.

China now has more than 30 million party members. The Constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted by the Twelfth National Congress of the CPC last year clearly stated that "it is impermissible to drag into the party by any means those who are not qualified for membership, or to exclude those who are qualified."

The paper attributes this abnormal situation to the "left" influence in the past years. It stresses that to admit those qualified middle-aged intellectuals to the party would strengthen the party's fighting power in the new historical period.

The paper also urges grassroots party organizations to adopt a realistic analysis of intellectual's characteristics and their strong and weak points.

"It is wrong to regard them an alien force or to nitpick," it adds.

Two accompanying reports on the Fujian Medical College and the Liaoning Sericulture Research Institute's efforts in warmly caring of the middle-aged intellectuals, and admitting those qualified into the party are also carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANHUI UNIVERSITY TRIES NEW ADMINISTRATIVE METHOD

OW040759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Hefei, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--China's Science and Technology University in Hefei, Anhui Province, is trying out new administrative methods in an effort to invigorate research and teaching, according to university sources.

New practices of hiring, firing and employee management had been proposed by associate professor of chemistry, Wen Yuankai of the university.

Professor Wen, 36, suggested that scientists and technicians be allowed to apply for positions at places of their own choosing instead of being assigned and that university department heads be empowered to hire and fire employees.

That aim is to break away from the "iron rice bowl" syndrome that makes any job a life-long job in China in spite of performance.

Another reform being instituted in the trial period is discretion of laboratory heads to raise funds through providing consultancy services to industrial departments and running short-term courses and allocate them for equipment procurement. He can also decide the size of bonuses for the staff.

Professor Wen also proposed that university professors be encouraged to take extra positions as visiting scholars or consultants in institutes, universities or factories.

The proposals aimed at achieving certain degree of mobility of teaching staff, providing a bigger scope to their ability, raising efficiency and bringing them into closer contact with production. The staff may increase their income by holding extra jobs.

Professor Wen was a 1968 graduate of the Chemistry Department of Nanjing University. He has been appointed head of the university's chemistry laboratory where he is trying out his ideas. Dozens of universities and colleges have shown interest in his work.

Professor Wen commented that the present period is a very favorable time for reforms in China and that he intended to forge ahead and not stop halfway.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HEBEI RIBAO' ON PROVINCIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK130907 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Holds Provincial Conference on Education for Party Members and Rural Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial conference on education for party members and rural ideological and political work from 13 to 19 December. In line with the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference of Party Members and the National Conference on Rural Ideological and Political Work, the conference put emphasis on studying views about the proper handling of education for party members centering on the new party Constitution and the strengthening of rural ideological and political work.

Participating in this conference were the secretaries of various prefectural CPC committees and the CPC Committees on Municipalities under the province and deputy directors of the relevant organizational departments, propaganda departments, and workers and peasants' departments; deputy secretary of CPC committees of various municipalities and counties, and deputy directors of the relevant organizational or propaganda departments; and the responsible comrades of the party committees of organs directly under the province and the party committees of relevant units directly under the province. The participants totaled more than 430 people. Zhang Shuguang, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Yang Zejiang, Xie Feng, Xing Chongzhi, Xu Chunxing and other responsible comrades of the CPC provincial committee attended the conference. Comrades Yin Zhe and Yang Zejiang respectively transmitted the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference of Party Members and the National Conference on Rural Ideological and Political Work. Comrade Zhang Shuguang gave a summing-up speech. Comrade Liu Bingyan also spoke.

In light of the effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the new tasks of the new era, the comrades attending the conference analyzed the new situation facing our province's ideological and political work. It was unanimously held that to strengthen educational work concerning party members and rural ideological and political work is a guarantee for strengthening the ideological building of the party, strengthening and improving the party leadership and properly handling the building of the two civilizations. Party committees at all levels must regard this as an important and urgent task, tackle it seriously and properly, and achieved marked results.

The conference clearly defined the tasks and points of emphasis in strengthening education for party members and rural ideological and political work. It was held that at present and for a period of time to come, the main aim of our ideological and political work is to use Marxist theory, communist thinking and the party's line and general and specific policies in educating party members and the masses of cadres. For party members, we must in the next few years conduct education centering on the new party Constitution throughout the party. Thus, party members and cadres can become qualified ones, making ideological preparations for the reorganization of the party. In the countryside, we must energetically strengthen education in communist thinking and education in the existing policy and situation, and cultivate new-type peasants who have ideals, a sense of morality, a cultural background, an idea of discipline and a love for the state, for the collective and for socialism. After three winters and springs of work, we must bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the ideological state of the countryside. This winter and next spring, we must chiefly carry out among the peasants the decision of the 12th CPC National Congress and its guiding ideology on the countryside and on agriculture. We must make known to cadres and peasants the socialist nature of the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with production in various forms and the trend of its vigorous development. We must solve the problem about "the cadres being afraid of what is rightist and the masses being afraid of change." We must do a good job in stabilizing, improving and elevating the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration with output. Thus, the peasants can set their hearts at ease and boldly develop commodity production getting rich through hard work. Meanwhile, we must insist on closely combining communist thinking with the implementation of the existing policy

The conference pointed out with emphasis that whether educational work concerning party members or rural ideological and political work must focus on the whole body of cadres and the leading cadres in particular. In educating party members this time, leadership cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and implementing the new party Constitution, in making self-criticisms and in straightening out the party work style and correcting shortcomings and mistakes.

The conference discussed in depth the problems that must be solved in strengthening education for party members and rural ideological and political work, with regard to guiding ideology. It was held that to improve the party's ideological and political work, we must treat ideological and political work as a science of running the party and the state. Ideological and political work has its own peculiar object of study and own scope, its own peculiar laws of activity, and its own scientific system and concrete business. A political work cadre worthy of the name should have very high standards for political caliber and ideological training and have a great wealth of specialized knowledge. He must be not only well acquainted with the party's line and general and specific policies but also have at his fingertips knowledge in many fields, such as fundamental Marxist theory, psychology, pedagogy, historical knowledge, and so forth. All the comrades of party committees at all levels that engage in ideological and political work must rid themselves of the wrong biased idea of belittling ideological and

political work can be put on a scientific basis and its tremendous might in transforming the subjective world and thus the objective world can be brought into full play.

The situation marked by failure to distinguish between party and government at various levels is an important cause of weak performance in existing ideological and political work. We must make it our determination to properly solve the problem of making no distinction between party and government and replacing the government with the party, thus really guaranteeing organizationally the elevation of the party's ideological and political work to an important position.

The conference also discussed and studied our province's fundamental ways and steps in strengthening education for party members and ideological and political work, the building of the ranks of ideological and political workers, and concrete arrangements for this winter and next spring. Everyone held that since the introduction of the production responsibility system in the countryside, some good patterns and good experiences that have proved workable in carrying out ideological and political work can be energetically promoted in various areas, with local features in mind--experiences concerning matters like a comparison between the past and the present, the creation of the best in a contest to excel above others, the civilized village, the civilized family, the party members' keeping in touch with households, respect for traditional rural practices, the propaganda and education station at the commune level, the cultural station, and so forth. All the comrades attending the conference were determined to properly tackle this major issue in a down-to-earth manner, to further carry forward the excellent situation in the whole province, and to use ideological and political work that carries great weight as a guarantee for the triumphant realization of the programs and tasks adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4400/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI SENDS MORE TECHNICIANS, CHEFS ABROAD

OW111208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Shanghai has in the past three years sent more than 2,000 construction engineers, technicians and chefs to more than 10 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America, the Shanghai Foreign Economic Liaison Department said today.

More will be sent this year, and a company in charge of foreign economic and technical cooperation will be established to supervise the work, a department spokesman said.

The city started contracting for construction projects and labor services in 1980 when more than 100 technical personnel and workers were sent to the Middle East. The number of technicians needed abroad grew the following year.

The Chinese sent abroad offer a wide range of services, including working on textiles, printing and dyeing, garments, shoe-making, pharmaceutical and cigarette making industries, the metallurgical, household electric appliances and utensils industries, diving, farm and other machinery manufacturing, fresh water fish raising, ship repair and cooking of Chinese dishes and pastry.

The spokesman said the people sent out were educated in basic theory and experienced in practical operations. For example, fishery experts at a freshwater breeding ground in Sri Lanka have helped local people breed several million fry by artificial methods.

CSO: 4000/51

CALL FOR IMPROVED RURAL CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

HK080248 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Jan 83 p 1

[By "Our Staff Reporter": "Call Issued for Better Child Care"]

[Text] Children's care and education in rural areas should be improved in the new year, and should be the task of the whole society, said Kang Keqing, chairperson of the All-China Women's Federation and chairperson of the National Children's Work Co-operating Committee (NCWCC), at the 1983 Annual Meeting of the First Plenary Session of the NCWCC from Wednesday through yesterday at the Great Hall of the People.

Kang has also been elected chairperson of the Chinese people's National Committee for the Defence of Children.

Luo Ying, deputy secretary-general of NCWCC, said at the meeting that the publication and circulation of children's books have been done well in the last few years.

In 1981, 2,590 kinds of children's books were published. Of them, 2110 were new ones, and the circulation reached more than 700 million copies.

Last year, the Beijing Children's Film Studio produced nine children's feature films, 25 documentaries and 32 cartoons and puppet films.

"Up to now, there are 150 children's libraries and 1,367 reading rooms in China," Luo said.

Before concluding her report, Luo called for richer recreational activities for rural children.

Hu Dehua, vice chairperson of the NCWCC said that the number of kindergartens run by the state, collectives and individuals have increased steadily. Kindergartens in Beijing alone have admitted 187,000 children in 1982 and an investigation made by the All-China Women's Federation in 19 cities last year showed that 70 percent children in 16 cities have been admitted into kindergartens. [sentence as published] She said that the departments concerned plan to admit all the children in urban areas into kindergartens by the year 1985.

Oiu Chunpu, adviser to the State Economic Commission, made a report on the production of children's articles for daily use. He said the total output value of children's toys had come to 389 million yuan in 1982, which was an increase of 16.7 percent over 1981.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING

OW111131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--People must realize that family planning is for their own benefit as well as for the nation, said Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission.

The minister addressed family planning officials, governors and party officials across the country here tonight through a national telephone hookup.

The minister, speaking here, chose this time to coincide with the current national family planning publicity campaign launched on New Year's Day and to run through mid-February. The January to mid-February period is a favorable time for weddings and family reunions for couples who live in different places.

"To make the campaign a success," the minister said, "two things must be done: great publicity work and follow-up concrete measures. This means the campaign must have mass appeal and must be scientific."

He commended 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Hebei, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Ningxia and Shanghai for mobilizing 1.37 million people to do publicity work and 12 other provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin and Guangdong for organizing more than 100 medical teams for the work.

"A few statistics must be explained to the peasants, such as the dwindling of per capita farmland, per capita income as well as comparisons of conditions between one-child families and multi-child families," he said.

"As far as measures are concerned, there must be ample supplies of birth control pills, injections and contraceptives. Not only must the medicine be of excellent quality but medical personnel undertaking this work must also be of a high level professionally," Qian Xinzong said.

The Ministry of Public Health has assigned experienced doctors in China's hospitals to family planning work, he said.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN FAMILY PLANNING CAMPAIGN

OW071739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 300,000 people in Beijing turned out today to popularize the new family planning campaign among urban and rural residents, despite the coldest temperature of the winter.

Appearing were Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, and Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Duan Junyi visited a contraceptives shop and a family planning advisory station on Wangfujing Street, and watched a theatrical performance on family planning in front of the nearby department store.

"To improve people's living standards," Duan Junyi said, "it has become a must to control population growth." He said such old ideas as regarding males as superior to females are obstacles to family planning which, he said, should be overcome by the masses.

Beijing has set a population target of below 10 million. A population of 9,230,687 was registered in the July census.

Qian Xinzong visited a town and two communes in the city's south suburbs, and praised local people for their good work in family planning. He had pictures taken with one-child families and expressed his wish the parents would raise their children well.

More than 200 propaganda cars for family planning plied the streets today. One hundred fifty advisory centers offered information on pre-natal and post-natal care and 4,000 city officials and doctors visited some 10,000 one-child families.

Today saw the first climax of the family planning propaganda campaign lasting from New Year's Day to the spring festival in mid-February. The next climax is scheduled for 7 February. Slogans and posters can be seen everywhere in Beijing. On a billboard in Xidan Shopping Center is a picture of a young couple with their daughter, with a caption "For the present happiness and a beautiful future."

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ESPERANTO

OW111052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--In future Esperanto may be taken as an elective course in colleges, and may be listed as a subject credited for graduation, for entrance into graduate school and for staff qualification.

This is stated in a circular recently issued to education departments and colleges by China's Education Ministry.

The China Esperanto League was founded in 1950 and became a member of the International Esperanto Association in 1980. Currently the East China Teachers' University, the Central China Normal College, Sichuan University and Nanjing University offer Esperanto courses. Short-term training courses in the language are given in 20 Chinese colleges.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute is giving the second one-year Esperanto course to train teachers for 14 co-leges. The first such course trained teachers for 16 colleges.

Esperanto organizations have been set up in nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in 30 cities, the China Esperanto League said. At least 100,000 people are learning the language. To help with their study, the league started publication of the monthly LA MONDO last January.

Over the past two decades, China has published 280 books in Esperanto including "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," "Selections from Chinese Literature," "Selected Stories by Lu Xun," and "Selections of Chinese Poetry."

The monthly EL POPOLA CINIO (PEOPLE'S DAILY), which came out in 1950 now goes to more than 60 countries. Radio Beijing has been transmitting Esperanto programs since 1964.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR ZHEJIANG WRITERS SET

OW151345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--Professional writers in Zhejiang Province are to go on a new system, living on their royalties and reducing state subsidies, said Gao Guang, vice-chairman of the Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Under the current system writers registered as professionals draw full pay from the provincial branch of the Chinese Writers Association whether they are writing or not in a system known throughout the country as "the iron rice bowl."

Writers not registered as professionals are also members of the association, but receive no wages from it, being paid instead at their regular work places. It is difficult to become a professional because of limits placed on the numbers allowed to register.

Zhejiang has five professional and 360 amateur members of the association. Of the 360, 40 to 50 are particularly talented, but remain part-time writers because of the demands of their regular employment.

Gao Guang said the new system will change the requirements for professional registration, lifting the limit on the numbers permitted. Anyone who has published good works may apply for the rank of "professional," and will be licensed, though not paid, by the association branch.

The professionals will resign their previous employment, although some exceptions may be made, and no salary will be drawn. For the first three years of their registration, the writers will draw a stipend from the association a little higher than their former salary, but after that period writers will have to support themselves from their royalties.

Gao said he expected a few supplementary regulations to be instituted, dealing with contracts and retirement, and a welfare fund will also be established.

In 1982, he said, ten amateur writers signed contracts with either the association or with their employers, providing a six-month to one-year sabbatical in which to write, while still drawing a salary. As a result, he said, two novels and 12 novelettes were written.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MONGOL DESCENDENTS SEEK RECOGNITION OF ORIGIN

OW180948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 1,400 residents in Yunnan, southwest China's border province, have recently asked local government to recognize them as offsprings of Genghis Khan, according to local officials. The Mongolian strategist and statesman succeeded in 1206 in unifying the various Mongolian tribes and established his own Mongol regime which became the Yuan Dynasty, in 1271.

These people, who registered [as] Huns before, used family genealogies or inscriptions on memorial stones of their ancestors, or Buddhist scriptures which recorded their family history as means of preserving and documenting their ethnic identity.

For reasons of national discrimination and suppression in feudal and semi-colonial China, they say they feared to acknowledge their true origin but held onto these certificates for generations.

The local officials said that, inspired by the national policy of equality and unity of the communist party, these people last July asked to resume their Mongol origin through a nationwide population census.

According to the recorded history of Yunnan, in 1253, Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, led an army of 100,000 into Yunnan and established a Mongol regime after wiping out the local state of Dali. When the local Mongol regime was overthrown by the army of Ming Dynasty in 1381, large numbers of Mongol soldiers failed to return to their homes in the grasslands of north China, about 5,000 kilometers from Yunnan. As a result, they had to settle there and become permanent registered residents.

Along with other historical developments, there have been only about 4,000 Mongols living in community in Tonghai County. The other Mongols are believed to have mixed with other nationalities.

So far, applications for Mongol origin of 139 people in Tonghai County who call themselves offspring of Zhantun, a Mongolian general of Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) have been approved by local government after investigations.

Requests of another 1,300 people in Malipo and Xichou Counties who claim decendance from Tumur, another famous Mongolian general, will soon be granted, Yunnan officials said.

As a result, the number of designated Mongols in Yunnan will increase from the original 4,000 to 6,000.

CSO: 4000/51

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

STUDY OF NATIONALITIES PURSUED

OW031806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The Institute of Nationalities, a research facility which is under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in 1982 sent more than 120 researchers to conduct investigations on the economy and culture of national minorities in China, and their relations with over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The institute's stated task is to systematically study the theory of nationalities, the history, present conditions, linguistics and literature of the country's minority nationalities.

According to statistics compiled to date, the researchers completed 681 research items, 192 more than in 1981. Major items of research include "China Great Encyclopedia--Nationalities," "Comprehensive Dictionary of Chinese History--Nationality History," "Treasury of Paintings of China's Minority Nationalities" and "A Study of Relations Among China's Nationalities."

Ya Hanzhang, director of the institute, went to Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu Province for a survey of local economy involving agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and water conservancy, as well as local religion. His report provides important informations for local economic and social development.

Other researchers collected historical data about the culture of the Western Xia Regime (1038-1227) in Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces and surveyed the source of the Yellow River.

CSO: 4000/51

RENEWED SINO-SOVIET TALKS, NEW TREND OF CHINESE DIPLOMACY REVIEWED

Hong Kong CHI-SHI NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 12, Dec 82 pp 42-45

[Article by Ye Yanpei [5509 3508 1014]: "The New Trend in Chinese Foreign Relations in the Light of the Resumption of Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] The Sino-Soviet talks that had been at a standstill for close to 3 years were again resumed for the first time in the beginning of October in Beijing, a sign that a new change has occurred in Sino-Soviet relations. At the same time Beijing stepped up diplomatic activities during the last few months, especially after the 12th National Congress of the CPC held in the beginning of September. Many leading statesmen from all over the world, with different standpoints in foreign affairs, visited China, including North Korea's Chairman Kim Il-song, Japan's Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, West Germany's President Carstens, Pakistan's President Zia-ul-Haq, Libya's strong man Qadhafi and others. In addition, the General Secretary of the French Communist Party Marchais also visited Beijing, and the communist parties of China and France resumed relations which had been interrupted for 17 years. Among all these notables, Qadhafi and Marchais are internationally renowned pro-Soviet personalities.

On the other hand, according to information from Western diplomatic circles in Beijing, Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122] will visit several African countries before the end of the year to show that China has launched a rather flexible foreign policy and hopes to play a more independent and more involved role on the political stage of the world.

Gain and Loss on the Anti-Soviet Front

The change in China's foreign policy is an indication that a certain practical realism is already playing a more important role in its foreign relations line. From the improvement of Sino-American relations in the beginning of the seventies and the propounding of the three worlds theory in 1974, Beijing's disposition has shown a gradual shift from the mainly anti-American line of the sixties to a mainly anti-Soviet line in its foreign relations up to the latter part of the seventies. Beijing clearly and definitely advocated the establishment of a kind of international united front against the Soviet Union. This "general line" was built on the following beliefs:

1. On the premise that "Soviet revisionism's intention to destroy us will never die," it is necessary to unite all anti-Soviet forces for the protection of China's independence and the future prospects of the nation.
2. The next world war is unavoidable and in that war the Soviet Union will be the attacker and the most dangerous enemy. It is therefore necessary to rally together all anti-Soviet forces to resist the invasion.
3. Although America is one of the hegemonic powers, in the primary consideration of resisting the Soviet Union, America with its strong military power can play a positive role, and it can also be assumed that America too is willing to cooperate with China in resistance against the Soviet Union.

Under the influence of this "general line," Beijing's diplomacy frequently took an anti-Soviet stance in delineating its stand, but adopted a rather tolerant attitude toward America's hegemonic activities. Although on the surface this was a way to concentrate all forces for dealing with the main enemy and to a certain degree achieved the isolation of the enemy, China at times lost contact with the objective realities and could not assert its own initiative, for instance:

1. To attribute the source of every conceivable trouble in the world to Soviet hegemonism gave the world the feeling that anti-Sovietism is practiced for anti-Sovietism's sake without showing any consideration for the objective facts. For instance, for the last few years in the Middle Eastern question it is obviously Israel, supported by the United States, which is in the position of the attacker, and the argument that "in the struggle of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union is the chief culprit," a statement made fairly early, is of course here not convincing.
2. On the international stage the most extreme anti-Soviet forces comprise some of the most right-wing political powers. These political powers are best known for their anticommunism and China still associated itself with them, even praising some of their men (such as Mobutu of Zaire) "as if a treasure had been discovered" as antihegemonic, anti-imperialist and anti-colonial fighters.
3. Owing to the anti-Soviet line of demarkation, China became estranged from the countries of the third world who still maintain good relations with the Soviet Union. For instance, in the Angola question China vetoed Angola's entry into the United Nations, and quite a number of the countries of the third world would not accept China's standpoint.
4. China failed to analyse objectively the condition of certain pro-Soviet countries of the third world and in its propaganda therefore always regarded all of them as pawns of the Soviet Union. Especially in their disputes with other countries, Chinese propaganda in every instance tended to put the blame on the pro-Soviet country without any penetrating analysis of the sources of the dispute.

5. Because of China's anti-Soviet stand and its need of Western science and technology imports for its modernizations, America and some Western countries assumed that China had to rely on them, and as a consequence of this attitude tried to have China act according to their logical conclusion. For instance, the Reagan government's stand on the Taiwan question, Japan's alterations and misrepresentations in the textbooks and the British government's attempt to have Beijing compromise on the Hong Kong question, all reflect an attitude as if they had peeped into the cards that China held in its hands.

The Theoretical Basis for the New Line

The recent new direction in China's foreign relations shows that Beijing has summed up some experiences and is now striving to correct some of its mistakes of the past. From Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th National Party Congress, from the recent statements by some of the leaders in Beijing and above all from Huan Xiang's [1360 6763] article in the RENMIN RIBAO toward the end of October, entitled "Insist on an Independent Foreign Policy With the Initiative in Our Own Hands," we can see some summary views of Beijing's assessment of the international situation and regarding its foreign policy line:

1. Restatement of the view that the struggle between the superpowers is the main source of instability and turbulence in the world, and emphasizing simultaneous opposition against both hegemonic powers, and no more stressing that the Soviet Union is the main and most dangerous of the forces that could possibly provoke war.
2. Stating the view that world war is not necessarily unavoidable. Hu Yaobang declared, if the peoples of the world unite and jointly fight hegemonism, there is a possibility that peace can be preserved. Huang Xiang elaborated this idea even further when he said that the fighting strength of the superpowers is getting increasingly stronger, but that their quarrels and contradictions, and their local wars, have the effect of pinning them down and depleting their strength, so that a world war may possibly break out, but may also possibly be averted.
3. Emphasizing the independence of China's foreign policy and maintaining its own initiative, not to rely on any great power or bloc of countries, under no circumstances to submit to the pressure from any great power and unswervingly safeguarding the security of the country and the interests of the nation.
4. Pointing out that America's way of dealing with Taiwan violates Chinese sovereignty, is an interference in China's internal affairs and deeming it necessary for Sino-American relations to observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the only way for a continued healthy development of Sino-American relations.
5. Emphasizing that the deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations was due to the Soviet Union following a policy of hegemonism, and avoiding now mention of any divergent ideological views, which indicates that China has the intention of eliminating any obstacles detrimental to a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

6. Emphasizing that the basic principles of economic construction are "self-reliance" and "opening up the country," but warning that China is not begging anyone.

7. Restating that China belongs to the third world and emphasizing that China considers it its sacred international duty to stand together with the countries of the third world in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism.

8. Emphasizing the independence among each other of the communist parties of all the various countries, indicating the intention to develop relations with the communist parties in other countries on the principles of independence and own free initiative, complete equality, mutual respect and mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

9. Restatement of the wish to establish relations with Western countries of different social systems and also expressing willingness to establish relations with the various countries of Eastern Europe.

It is obvious from the above points of principle that China is gradually searching for a relatively flexible and independent line of diplomacy. Outwardly, it seems China is going back to the "three worlds" theory of opposition to both hegemonic powers, but is also performing a kind of leap. Its relations with the superpowers is: on the one hand China opposes their aggressive policies, but on the other hand seeks to maintain normal relations with them as of country to country. There is one aspect of winning them over and also one aspect of opposing them. Toward all other countries relations are to be developed mainly in an attitude of amicable cooperation. Apart from this, it deserves our attention that Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th National Party Congress in addition to criticizing both the Soviet Union and the United States, only criticized by name the three countries of Vietnam, Israel and South Africa. This indicates Beijing's intention to improve relations with those pro-Soviet countries with whom relations had not been too friendly in the past.

As China makes a new assessment of the general situation, we see certain new trends in China's foreign relations:

1. Resumption of the talks with the Soviet Union and thereby a relaxation (at least outwardly) in their antagonistic relations. Moreover, the criticism of the Soviet Union will be mainly taking each matter on its own merits and less criticism of abstract theories.

2. In concrete affairs there will be increased criticism of American activities. Although the relations with the United States have not deteriorated much, there are indications that on many concrete issues China does not stand on the same line as America, which reflects China's wish to maintain a certain distance from the United States on the stage of international politics.

3. Strengthening relations or normalization of relations with certain pro-Soviet countries, such as Libya and Angola, resumption of relations with the pro-Soviet communist party of France, indication of willingness to settle at an early date the border question with India, etc. All this means that China will no longer rigidly adhere to other people's way of relating to the Soviet Union.

4. Diplomatic activity has become multifarious and complex and it is hoped to give it a new appearance.

The Brezhnev-Style Friendship

Among the various new trends, what attracts most attention is the resumption of Sino-Soviet talks and the improvement of mutual intercourse. This was mainly initiated by the Soviet Union, but China felt it had to "play along." In March and again in September this year, Brezhnev made speeches in Tashkent and Baku, in which he called for a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. He declared that the Soviet Union "is prepared, on the basis of mutual recognition of each other's interests and without preconditions, to adopt whatever measures will be acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations." In his opinion, "the normalization and gradual improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations is an extremely important affair," and will be "an excellent contribution toward strengthening peace and stability in Asia and in the whole world." The Soviet propaganda media moreover refrained from direct attacks against China during recent months and also frequently broadcast news reports from the New China News Agency.

There is of course a purpose in Brezhnev's act of suddenly "holding out the hand of friendship." In the last 2 years, the Soviets are deeply bogged down in the quagmire of Afghanistan and involved in a kind of Vietnam-type war, where it is equally difficult to go on or to retreat. Even worse is the unhappy situation of the Vietnamese, supported by the Soviet Union, in Kampuchea, adding to this the military rule and suppression of the people in Poland, which all has the Soviet bloc more and more isolated in the international world and correspondingly weakened for interference in other areas, best illustrated by the Soviet Union's incapacity in the last few years to do anything in the Middle East question. The Soviet Union moreover has all kinds of economic difficulties at home, especially the failure of its agriculture, which forced it to rely increasingly on grain imports from the West.

In Soviet-American relations, the Reagan government adopted a tougher stand against the Soviet Union and sharply criticized Moscow on the question of Afghanistan, Poland, Kampuchea and the internal Soviet human rights problem, also learned to understand the Soviet bag of tricks of negotiating on the one hand while on the other hand expanding its armaments, and is taking advantage of the Soviet Union's preoccupations to step up American activities and strengthen American influence in the Middle East and other areas. This kind of "mutual counteracting" attitude lets an outward Soviet-American relaxation drop into secondary place, leaving merely the regular mutual insults as the main "item on the program."

Moscow also recognized that the inflexible anticommunist Reagan has no good feelings for Beijing, and Moscow therefore hopes to exploit this opportunity of a cooling-off or even worsening of Sino-American relations to sound out the Chinese, hoping that the "Chinese card" could be useful to check America. At this day and age, the Soviet Union must have no illusions about being able to lure China again into the "great family of socialism", but if the Soviet Union can make China stop its attacks on the Soviet Union, it is already a gain for Moscow. Speaking more restrictively, there would at least be no harm for the Soviet Union if intercourse would be increased without predetermined conditions, and speaking even more restrictively, even if China shows no interest in improving relations, Moscow could then at least put the responsibility for the antagonistic confrontation between China and the Soviet Union on China's shoulders.

Beijing Resentful of Interferences in Internal Affairs

China of course has also seen through such wishful thinking by the Soviet Union, but has its own plans. Beijing is very resentful of Reagan's foreign policies, especially of America's continued sales of arms and ammunition to Taiwan and its still "fooling around" with the "one China, one Taiwan" idea, also of the American government's prohibition of selling China advanced computer systems, which gives Beijing the feeling that Reagan is full of animosity. Under pressure from Beijing, the two countries published on 17 August a "Joint U. S.-China Communiqué Concerning Relations With Taiwan." In this communiqué America declares that "based on the principle of a peaceful unification of China, the quality and quantity of arms sales to Taiwan shall not exceed the level of such sales during the several years since the resumption of diplomatic relations and shall ultimately be brought to a final solution." Although stated in this way, Reagan later publicly declared that the condition for a reduction of arms sales is Beijing's guarantee that it will not use armed force to unify Taiwan with the mainland, a statement that evoked great resentment in Beijing. Later again, the attendance of White House staff at the Double Tenth banquet held by Taiwan in Washington threw a further dark shadow over Beijing-Washington relations. Finally, Beijing put a further distance between itself and America in international affairs and gave Washington to understand that in the Sino-American relations there is no relationship of one relying on the other. Beijing's willingness to resume talks with the Soviet Union is to a certain degree also an anti-Washington posture.

However, in its "relaxation" of relations with the Soviet Union, Beijing is adopting a cautious attitude. The talks held in October between the two sides on the deputy foreign minister level were acknowledged by Hu Yaobang merely as a kind of "discussion." Moreover, many Chinese leaders continue to emphasize that the Soviet Union must fulfil three preconditions before a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations can be arrived at. These conditions include the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan and cessation of support for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. China has always considered these actions by the Soviet Union as manifestations of hegemonism

and directly or indirectly threatening the security of China. This attitude on the one hand makes it clear that China too wants peaceful solutions, but at the same time can also indicate that the deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations is due to the present military threat by the Soviet Union directed against China.

Improvement of National Relations is Possible

The antagonistic confrontation of China and the Soviet Union is due to the fact that the Soviet Union has always tried to control China and also due to the ideological divergence between the two parties. Judging from the present situation, the ideology is no more a problem. Now that Mao Zedong and Suslov are both dead, the dispute of the sixties over revisionism and leftist adventurism can be shelved for the time being. Beijing with its lessons from the cultural revolution will no more regard its own version as the standard truth to be followed by all the world. This is well indicated by the fact that the CPC is resuming relations with the European communist parties, but this does not show at all that relations can be restored between the Chinese and the Soviet communist parties. Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th National Party Congress: "The policy of forcing the party of another country to serve one's own party or country, or even interfering with armed force in the affairs of another country, can have no other result but the total wreck of the international communist movement....Our party has once suffered the bitter experience of a self-styled "father party" trying to control us." Presently, the "great family of socialism" of the Soviet Union is still a state of affairs where the CPSU alone is in control. The CPC will see no need to resume relations with the CPSU, because by doing so, it would tacitly recognize the right of the CPSU to control all other communist parties. The relationship with the Communist Party of France is quite different. Although the French communist party fundamentally supports the Soviet Union's foreign policy in foreign affairs, it has for the last few years emphasized the independence and freedom in organizational matters of each party from control by the CPSU, and thus gave the CPC every reason to restore relations with that party at the present phase of its policy.

The relationship between states is completely different from the relationship between political parties. China wants to establish normal relations with states with different political systems and different standpoints on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, so that it may have economic, scientific and technological, cultural and other intercourse and cooperation. There must therefore exist conditions under which China and the Soviet Union can attain normalization of their relations. It must therefore also be more than a mere gesture if Hu Yaobang says, at the present stage of China's reassessment of the international situation and under the present conditions: "China sincerely hopes that all obstacles detrimental to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations can be eliminated to allow both countries from now on to proceed on the path of healthy development."

First Condition is Withdrawal of Troops From Borders

The problem, however, is that it will be very difficult to normalize the Sino-Soviet relations as quickly as possible as long as the Soviet Union continues to threaten China. As Beijing must at all times be vigilant against a possible Soviet invasion, how can it with peace of mind engage in more friendly intercourse with the Soviet Union? For the mentioned normalization of relations it is above all necessary that the two parties no longer confront each other militarily. The Soviet Union must know quite clearly that China will not, and in fact cannot, invade the Soviet Union and that there is no necessity for stationing a large army of 1 million men along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders. It must therefore be the primary condition for a further improvement of relations that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops. Recently, China and the Soviet Union showed themselves amicably inclined in actions that did not touch on matters of great consequence. After having concluded the Beijing "discussions," the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Il'ichev was entertained by China on an excursion to Xian. Before leaving on his return to the Soviet Union, he also informally called on the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua [7806 5478], and his Chinese counterpart in the "discussions," Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen [6929 0366 3819] also personally sent him off.

Later, on the occasion of celebrating the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, both sides engaged in "cocktail party diplomacy" in China and in the Soviet Union, as there were scenes of much drinking and toasting in Beijing and in Moscow.

When Brezhnev suddenly died on 10 November, the Vice Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, Ulanhu [3527 5695 1133] declared, when offering his condolences; "It is hoped that the peoples of our two countries will become friends and that our two countries will gradually achieve normalization of relations." Apart from this, China also dispatched State Councilor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua to attend Brezhnev's funeral. If there would not have been a resumption of the Sino-Soviet talks, we believe, Beijing would have adopted a much more indifferent attitude on Brezhnev's death.

Moreover, according to Soviet information, China and the Soviet Union have already concluded a new agreement on border trade. At the same time, Beijing also reports that a Soviet physicist will attend the International Conference on Physics Education to be held in Beijing in November.

However, in some of the more critical problems, both sides still seem to have made not too much progress. It is said that what was most discussed during the Beijing "discussions" was the Kampuchea problem, but judging by the recent commentaries by both sides on the Kampuchean situation, the Soviet Union seems to have absolutely no intention of withdrawing its support for Vietnam, and China still attacks the Soviet Union for supplying large quantities of arms for the invasion of Kampuchea. On the day when Brezhnev died, the PRAVDA published a commentary in which it criticized Beijing for continuing its support of the so-called "Pol Pot bandit gang," and at that time Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan were just visiting Beijing.

Does the sharp confrontation in the Kampuchean question mean that the Sino-Soviet talks cannot possibly make any headway? Or does it show that the other two conditions can still be negotiated? At present the Soviet Union has not yet officially reacted to the main question of withdrawing its troops, while on the Afghan question there seems to be some progress. The Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan at the end of 1979, and this led to China's suspension of the Sino-Soviet talks. Recently, according to information from persons at the United Nations, the Soviet Union has already changed its past attitude of opposing any discussion of the Afghan question at the United Nations and is willing to discuss such questions as the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, the return of refugees to their homes and the guarantee of Afghan's safety by an international arrangement. On the other hand Pakistan's President Zia also put forward new ideas on the solution of the Afghan problem when he visited Beijing and declared that if only the Soviet Union withdraws its troops, Pakistan will accept a pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan.

What deserves our attention is that the problem of the troops stationed at the borders and the Afghan problem actually only depend on what the Soviet Union will do about it, but that in the Kampuchean problem Vietnam is also involved. At the present stage, Moscow has not yet been able to achieve its goal of controlling Vietnam, and the Soviet Union naturally does not want to wreck its relations with Vietnam for the sake of the Sino-Soviet relations. In the beginning of October, Vietnam's Truong Chinh visited Moscow and Brezhnev personally received him. In their joint statement the two countries declared that on the principle of not wanting to affect any other country, they will strive to improve relations with China. As to Vietnam, its only concern is to achieve a reconciliation between friends and enemies. As to the Soviet Union, since it already has such high stakes in Vietnam, it will naturally not be willing to give up now.

We see from all this, that the Soviet Union's continued support of Vietnam does not necessarily show that China and the Soviet Union cannot possibly engage in further talks. The three conditions of China must not be made inflexible, but must at least be treated separately as of primary and secondary important ones.

With New Men Rising to Power Exploratory Talks Will Increase

After the first Sino-Soviet "discussion" was concluded in Beijing, the second "discussion," it is said, is planned in Moscow at the end of the year, and subsequent meetings will be continued in rotation at both places. However, just when the Sino-Soviet talks got underway, Brezhnev died. Although Andropov immediately succeeded as general secretary, indicating that there will be no great upheaval in Soviet politics in the near future, the power struggle between Andropov and Chernenko (Brezhnev's long-time choice of successor) seems hardly to have been solved by this one appointment. Can the rise of new men to power and the hidden power struggle have influence on the future of the Sino-Soviet talks?

The initiative of the Soviet Union in resuming talks with China was not the idea of one man, Brezhnev, alone. At a meeting of military leaders in the middle of October, Brezhnev again emphatically expressed the hope of improving relations with China, which shows that this foreign strategy has the support of the military. The Sino-Soviet talks will therefore not be suspended as a consequence of Brezhnev's death.

Speaking of Andropov, before he became head of the KGB in 1967, he was head of the CPSU Liaison Department for 10 years and in charge of liaison work with the communist parties in Eastern Europe and with the CPC. He has visited China many times and participated at meetings of the Soviet and Chinese communist parties. Beijing should therefore know him quite well, and he too should be well informed on the standpoint of the CPC. Of course these things date back over 10 years and the fact that at that time "swords were drawn and bows bent" does not mean that it is impossible for them to get along in future talks.

Due to the rise of new men to power, we reckon China will possibly do more exploratory work, what is meant by "groping to get to the bottom of things." It is therefore possible that China will put out more shows of friendship, without compromising its principles, to observe the reaction of its counterpart before it will make its final decisions. For instance, before leaving for Moscow to attend the Brezhnev funeral, Huang Hua praised Brezhnev at a news conference with reporters of the Xinhua News Agency as "an outstanding Soviet activist in the affairs of his country" and said that "his death is a serious loss for the Soviet state and its people." Huang Hua also pointed out that China had expressed appreciation for the speeches that Brezhnev made shortly before his death concerning the improvement of relations with China.

It is the first time in 18 years that a high ranking Chinese official has publicly praised Brezhnev, it is only that he has no chance to hear it. Huang Hua's trip to Moscow is also the first trip of a top ranking Chinese official since 1964 when Zhou Enlai [0719 1869 0171] attended the celebrations of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union. Huang Hua's speech was possibly in part mere diplomatic language, but it also reflected the Chinese desire for an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. Huang Hua will have an opportunity in Moscow to take up contacts with the Moscow leadership strata and will also be able to have Beijing better understand the future trends in Moscow's diplomacy and its attitude toward China.

The Importance of a Flexible Diplomacy

Generally speaking, regardless of the future of the Sino-Soviet talks, China's new diplomatic line of maintaining independence between the two superpowers and of striving for greater influence in international affairs will certainly be continued in the near future. Especially its improvement of relations with certain pro-Soviet and not anti-Washington countries will in particular be the main focus of its new diplomatic offensive. This will also be beneficial for a breaking up of the Soviet influence and a delineation of its foreign policy against America.

Following the seventies, China's foreign policy has already registered quite a number of achievements, but has also shown up many flaws, the main problem being that it still lacks flexibility by drawing too rigid a line between friends and foes. Some doctrinairism, whether conscious or unconscious, such as all-out support for fraternal countries (creating the lessons of Vietnam and Albania), the "oppose whatever our enemies support and support whatever our enemies oppose," the belief that "anything that is not Chinese revolution is no true revolution," all this has resulted in quite unnecessary setbacks for China's foreign relations. Whether Beijing wants to believe it or not, the reality of this world is power politics, and there are no eternal enemies and eternal friends. The lack of a little flexibility can only land China in a position of passivity.

9808

CSO: 4005/262

COUNCILLORS URGE SELF-ADMINISTRATION

HK120244 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 10

[By Garmen Chan]

[Text] In a rare show of unity, urban councillors have called on Hong Kong people to prepare themselves for 1997.

The pleas came at the start of the council's annual debate yesterday.

Most councillors did not touch on matters that come under URBCO's jurisdiction, dedicating large parts of their speeches instead to the pressing issue of 1997.

They said Hong Kong's stability and prosperity could be maintained, and called on the public to be prepared to administer Hong Kong themselves after 1997.

Dr Denny Huang called on the public to "do away with flunkysm."

It had been said that Hong Kong people only knew how to make money, but not how to rule themselves.

"Such views are not unexpected, as Hong Kong has been under colonial administration for over 100 years."

Because of the colonial education system, the majority of the people did not realise their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and the confidence and self-respect of some had suffered, he said.

Dr Huang said the foundations of prosperity in Hong Kong were sound and secure.

"In less than 40 years after the war, Hong Kong had turned from a small entry-port with little natural resources into one of the world's famous industrial and commercial cities," he said.

Although some people might leave Hong Kong with their capital when the political situation changed, several million would remain.

"The same economic system too will still prevail. This will be the foundation of our continued or even greater prosperity.

"We are in a good position to govern ourselves. What we require is only training," Dr Huang said.

"What we need in future is more participation in public affairs and to train more senior administrative executives."

Mr Tsin Sai-nin said time was needed to educate the people and for them to adapt themselves to new conditions.

"Abrupt changes of the present status will only be detrimental to the interests of Britain, China and Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Tsin said local people must be instilled with a strong sense of responsibility and belonging.

"For this purpose, both Britain and China, to which the sovereignty and rule of Hong Kong belong, should give our people a longer period of prosperity and stability to achieve such a goal," he said.

Local people did not have adequate education on democracy, because the Hong Kong Government was not yet an open one.

"Without genuine education on democracy, public representatives cannot play their roles and are nothing but puppets," he said.

URBCO's chairman, Mr Hilton Cheong-leen, said the three-legged arrangement should be allowed to continue for another 30 years at least.

"By that time, China's modernisation programme and the living standards of the Chinese people will have progressed to such a level that the question of the re-integration of or the recovery of full sovereignty of Hong Kong by China will be taken as a matter of course."

He hoped that in the coming year or two, China and Britain would come to an agreement for the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, even beyond 1997.

"It is vital to all concerned that during the period of negotiations, confidence in Hong Kong's future be preserved both locally and internationally," Mr Cheong-leen said.

Mr Shum Choi-sang said if Beijing genuinely wished to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, the best way was to alter our present social system as little as possible, including the judicial administration, economic structure, labour-management relations and the system of private property-ownership.

"We must understand that there is no way that Hong Kong will carry on as it is without any changes and it is hoped that Beijing will, within its rule, make as few changes as possible in its endeavour to maintain the stability of Hong Kong," Mr Shum said.

To inspire confidence, Mr Shum hoped China would issue a detailed statement of principle of Hong Kong within six months or a year.

Miss Cecilia Yeung suggested that a municipal university be set up immediately to train leaders and to educate and nurture local talent.

She said Hong Kong must train enough people to be ready to meet the call of "government by local people" by 1997.

Mr Gerry Forsgate said he was encouraged by the joint announcement from the Chinese and British Governments of the common aim to preserve the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

He was confident that a solution acceptable to Hong Kong, Britain and China could be found.

He called on the public to be patient, keep up their confidence and make their views known in the course of the discussions.

Mrs Elsie Elliott, however, said Hong Kong "should put its house in order now, and the future will take care of itself."

CSO: 4000/53

SHANGHAI LEARNS 'GANG OF FOUR' REMNANTS PERSIST

HK120435 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 5

[Special dispatch: "Rebels Get Off the Hook by Crafty Schemes, Await the C Dance for a Comeback"]

[Text] Shanghai--An investigation recently conducted by the relevant Shanghai Municipal Authorities discloses that after the downfall of the "gang of four," of all the various commanders, standing committee members and team leaders who once came to power by rebellion and closely following Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan, many, except for one or two who admitted their crimes and made amends for their faults by good deeds, just pretend to be convinced. According to their own expression, which was prevalent during the cultural revolution, "They are still living and not reconciled to their defeat."

An article in which the investigation was quoted says that the remaining evil elements of the "gang of four" may change their faces, but they remain essentially the same despite all apparent changes. In short, they are now three types:

"The first type is 'trying to get off by keeping silent.' People of this type usually remain reticent. They do not say anything in study, do not expose their ideology, do not give their opinions on all affairs and do not communicate with others, pretending to be honest. But they secretly keep frequent contacts with their fellows by telephone. They are described as 'assuming no party secretary positions yet have the airs of leaders.'"

"The second type is 'trying to get off by taking action.' Some of them do not comply with their treatment and openly air their grievances. Some of them willfully make trouble by writing letters to the central authorities to demand 'policies be carried out' on them."

"The third type is 'trying to get off by creating confusion.' Some of them take advantage of sick leave and unreasonable absence from work to carry out economic criminal activities such as smuggling and trafficking. They utter such words as 'although we cannot turn things over politically, we may nevertheless seek an upswing economically.'"

The article stresses: "They are 'centipedes which do not topple over even when dead.' We must not relax our vigilance and must remember that period of history when wrong cases were seen everywhere, kind people were framed and conspirators rode roughshod in the motherland. Therefore, we can say that they are 'crafty rats' of the 1980's."

"Being awed by the legal power of the state, those leaders of rebels now dare not take reckless action. But when there is the opportunity, their ambition to stage a comeback will never vanish. We must not, like Su Dongpo and his servant [Su Dongpo was a famous politician and poet in China's Song Dynasty] be so bookish and naive as to treat the rats pretending to be dead as truly dead ones."

CSO: 4005/336

'SHING TAO JIN PAI' ON PORTUGUESE OFFER OF RESIDENCE RIGHTS

HK120805 Hong Kong SHING TAO JIH PAI in Chinese 7 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] A comprehensive investment and residence plan approved by the Portuguese Government was finally announced by the Portuguese Investment Promotion Society and Trafalgar Housing Ltd. yesterday, after more than one year of legislation and preparations.

The features of the plan are:

1. This plan based on the No 233 new rule, promulgated by Portugal on 18 June 1982, is approved by the government and is legally valid.
2. Any family who participates in this plan does not need to go to the trouble of moving over to another country. In case of need, it can leave any time.
3. Anyone who goes to Macao once a year to arrange the necessary procedures can maintain his right to reside in Portugal.
4. A participant, his spouse and their unmarried children under 21 can enjoy the same right to reside in Portugal. After 6 years as holders of residence permits, they can, in accordance with the law, apply for citizenship and obtain passports.
5. The plan meets the needs of certain people in Hong Kong and Macao. For example, some people who hope to go personally, or with their children, to settle in the continent of Europe some day and who for the time being cannot leave their original place of residence, are enabled to fix everything beforehand while going on with their present way of life.
6. The participant in the plan will hand over the designated sum to the Macao branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for safekeeping. The money will be transferred from his account only after he obtains the permit allowing residence in Portugal. If he fails to obtain it, he will get back his money plus interest.
7. The participant can become gratis a member of the Portuguese Investment Promotion Society and enjoy its various free services about trade, investment and the establishment of factories.

8. On the eve of Portugal's admission as a member of the common market, manufacturers can seize an early chance to build bases in a country which provides cheap factory sites, low wages, relevant quotas and beautiful prospects and which is free from racial discrimination. English is the second language of this country. There is no language barrier with regard to residence and employment.

9. Give Portuguese passports and Portugal's entry into the common market, sons and daughters studying abroad who have completed their studies and are not allowed to stay in the relevant country can work and reside in the 11 countries included in the common market.

10. There is no need for Portuguese passport holders to apply for visas to travel in 41 countries of Europe, Asia, America and Africa. The relevant obligations and rights under this comprehensive plan are given as follows:

1) A participant pays about HK\$600,000. Payment can be made by installments.

2) A participant can apply for permanent residence in Portugal and its colonies. After maintaining the residence right for 6 years, he can apply for citizenship and obtain a passport issued by Portugal itself.

3) After obtaining the residence permit (the equivalent of the American green card), one can reside in Portugal without seeking any other permit.

4) One apartment unit of the Taipa Haohuacheng Housing Project of Macao can be occupied personally, or selected for inclusion in a hotel scheme as a joint venture.

5) A participant can share in all the free services of the Portuguese Investment Promotion Society enjoyed by its members and the various services provided by it concerning the development of projects in Portugal.

CSO: 4005/334

'MING PAO' REPORTS 'SHIDAI DE BAOGAO' SELF-CRITICISM

HK060836 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "First Issue of Revamped SHIDAI DE BAOGAO Makes Public Confession"]

[Text] The recently published SHIDAI DE BAOGAO Issue No 1, 1983, has made a public self-criticism in the form of an article, "To the Readers," on errors it committed during the period when Huang Gang was its chief editor.

"To the Readers" says: In the 3 years since SHIDAI DE BAOGAO started publication in 1980, due to errors in the guiding ideology of the editorial department, it has published some erroneous arguments on questions relating to the principles and policies of the party and state, such as the issue of the relationship between politics and literature and art and the way of describing the so-called "16 Years," and has been subjected to the criticism of many literary and art workers and the broad section of readers. Not only has the editorial department failed to modestly make a self-criticism, but it has persisted in its errors, thus creating a very bad impression.

The criticism article "To the Readers" indicates that in order to run SHIDAI DE BAOGAO well, the editorial department has been readjusted and strengthened recently so that this periodical can correctly implement the literary and art policy of the party and state and become a periodical which truly publishes reportage and explores the question of reportage creation. Beginning with this issue, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO has been revamped in order to meet the readers with a new appearance.

It finally stressed that SHIDAI DE BAOGAO will adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the orientation of literature and art "serving the people and socialism," unite with both old and new reportage writers throughout the country and do its bit in promoting the development and prosperity of reportage.

The quarterly SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, which started publication in 1980, has been published in the name of the International Reportage Study Society. Huang Gang, a noted ultra-leftist in mainland literary and art circles, was its chief editor. It also received energetic support from Liu Baiyu, head of the cultural department of the general political department of the PLA, who

sent a number of army writers to participate in the work of the editorial department. When Liu Baiyu made use of JIEFANGJUN BAO to publicly criticize by name Bai Hua and his scenario "Unrequited Love," Huang Gang banged the drum for him through SHIDAI DE BAOGAO and became a daring vanguard in criticizing Bai Hua. However, he also directed the spearhead of criticism at Zhou Yang, Xia Yan and other veterans in literary and art circles and stood on the opposite side of literary and art circles by posing himself as the only true revolutionary.

In April last year, Huang Gang published in the No 2 issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO a series of articles under the topic of restudying Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yunnan Forum on Literature and Art." He also added a 500-character "explanation from this periodical" in which he put forward the historical concept "the past 16 years since the cultural revolution" in a desperate attempt to show that in the past 16 years, Mao Zedong thinking on literature and art has been distorted and altered. He pointed out that in the first 10 years the ultra-leftist ideas held sway and in the last 6 years the rightist ideas held sway, "with the result that we cannot but sink into the morass of bourgeois liberalism." He also publicly opposed Deng Xiaoping's remark made in the congratulatory speech at the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art that literature and art should "serve the people and socialism" by stressing the need for "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving politics." Consequently, Huang Gang was dismissed from his post in October last year and was replaced by Tian Liu, a RENMIN RIBAO reporter. The editorial department of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was also reshuffled, with the army writers sent in by Liu Baiyu being pulled out.

CSO: 4005/336

'CHENG MING' DISCUSSES LUO FU, PAI ZHEN CASES

HK061018 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 63, 1 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "Dai Zhen and Luo Fu"]

[Text] The Name Has Not Been Removed From the List of CPPCC Members

On 9 December 1982, I happened to meet in Beijing a well-known "Hong Kong personage" familiar to me. In our conversation, we referred to the recent experience of Luo Fu, editor in chief of Hong Kong HSIN WAN BAO [NEW EVENING POST] and also mentioned Dai Zhen, the deputy director of the office for the united front work of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee.

Following is our conversation:

[Lo Ping] "Is there a likelihood that Luo Fu, as a member of the CPPCC, had been deprived of the right to attend the latest conference of the CPPCC?"

[Hong Kong personage] "Yes, but...."

[Question] "What?"

[Answer] "But Luo Fu has not been removed from the list of members of the CPPCC."

[Question] "Is his name still among the Guangdong group?"

[Answer] "Yes, Lu Fu remains there."

[Question] "Does it mean that Luo Fu will regain freedom some day in the future?"

[Answer] "Some people say so, but...." ("but again").

Official Judgment--U.S. Spy

[Question] "What?"

[Answer] "According to a member of the political bureau of the CPC, Luo Fu is a CIA spy of the United States."

[Question] "You mean Liao Chengzhi?"

[Answer] "...." [ellipses as published]

[Question] "Has Luo Fu appealed his case to Liao Chengzhi?"

[Answer] "Not an appeal, but an interrogation. Reportedly, Liao Chengzhi exposed and criticized Luo Fu's serious mistakes face to face. Later, Luo Fu was instructed to write a confession and he admitted more mistakes than Liao Chengzhi exposed."

[Question] "So, Luo Fu has been affirmed as a U.S. spy?"

[Answer] "You may say so."

[Question] "Is this your personal opinion or an official view?"

[Answer] "When someone asks us about Luo Fu after we return to Hong Kong, we must should say Luo committed the crime of spy."

No Evidence Trial To Be Conducted

[Question] "Then, why has his name not yet been removed from the list of members of the CPPCC?"

[Answer] "Because no conclusion has been reached."

[Question] "Since no conclusion has been reached, is it reasonable to say that he is a spy?"

[Answer] "I don't know."

[Question] "It is learned that although Luo Fu has been affirmed as a spy in a restricted circle, there is no evidence. Is this true?"

[Answer] "I've also learned that when a Hong Kong person asked the Reverend Mr Liao how Luo Fu would be dealt with, Liao replied that it was the party's internal affair."

[Question] "Does it mean that no open trial will be conducted?"

[Answer] "No. Someone told me today that Luo Fu will undergo an open trial and be put in jail."

[Question] "What a pity that such a talented person will be jailed. But if he really acted as a spy of the imperialists, that's the punishment he deserves."

Stay in the Mainland To Engage in Cultural and Historical Work

[Answer] "Authoritative people say that Luo Fu will finally be released and assigned to such institution as the Research Institute of Culture and History in order to write something, but this is a secret, please do not divulge it."

[Question] "How can it be considered a secret? Many Hong Kong people want to know about Lu Fu?"

[Hong Kong personage] "Have you any latest news about Dai Zhen?"

[Lo Ping] "No."

[Hong Kong personage] "Dai Zhen has already been found guilty of divulging state secrets to a Hong Kong magazine."

What Kind of Person Is Dai Zhen

[Unattributed statement] When Dai Zhen was arrested in June 1981, newspapers in Guangzhou alleged that he had divulged state secrets. In August 1982, the CPC, by distributing a "document of the state council," again widely and extensively communicated the Dai Zhen case to various institutions, departments and grassroots units throughout the country.

[Lo Ping] "So, it is no good to provide secrets to others. It is dangerous. Do you know what state secrets Dai Zhen divulged?"

[Hong Kong personage] "So far as I know, he had divulged no state secrets but his personal secrets."

[Question] "What personal secrets?"

[Answer] "He was discontented with bureaucratism and stood for democracy in political affairs. That was his personal secret. As he was in no position to publish his articles in Guangzhou, he had to submit his articles to CHENG MING, TUNG HSIANG and other magazines to divulge his personal secrets."

[Question] "So Dai Zhen must be a person who has an ideal and a sense of responsibility?"

[Answer] "I believe he is such a person as I have read some of his articles. It is said that he is a veteran cadre and has made contributions to the CPC. Moreover, he is also a reformist and wholeheartedly supported the line of the Third Plenary Session of the CPC. It really is a serious frameup case to put such a person in jail."

No Secrets Leak, No Bribery

[Question] "In Guangzhou, some people say that Dai Zhen had taken bribes from a Hong Kong magazine. Is it true?"

[Answer] "As far as I know, there were no bribes, but something like a contribution fee. You cannot equate bribes with a contribution fee, can you?"

[Question] "No. Guangzhou newspapers also say that a Hong Kong magazine gave a refrigerator to Dai Zhen as a gift. Is this true?"

[Answer] "So far as I know, no such thing happened. Maybe there was a refrigerator in Dai Zhen's home, but the refrigerator definitely was not given by the Hong Kong magazine. Relevant authorities must thoroughly investigate the case and refrain from wronging innocent people by groundlessly alleging that he divulges secrets and takes bribes."

[Question] "It seems that ordinary articles must be distinguished from secrets."

[Answer] "Certainly. If writing ordinary articles means divulging secrets. For example, Jian Feng, chairman of the Chinese Artists' Association and head of the Central Institute for Fine Arts, once wrote articles for CHENG MING. Does this mean that he divulged secrets?"

[Lo Ping] "Please do not make this widely known. It will do him harm and is too dangerous."

[Answer] "It doesn't matter. He wrote articles in his true name. He had taken part in revolution for several decades and became a cadre as early as in the Yana days. But, he suffered wrongs and frustrations half of his life and became used to being treated bitterly. Furthermore, he passed away not long ago and has been buried."

[Lo Ping] "Ah!"

[Answer] "Frameup cases kill people indeed!"

CSO: 4005/336

'CHENG MING' STATEMENT ON SECRETS LEAK CASE

HK051025 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 63, 1 Jan 83 p 6

["A New Frameup Case--CHENG MING Statement on the 'Dai Zhen Case'"]

[Text] It is indeed a very good thing that the CPC has rehabilitated many frameup and wrong cases in recent years. But many party cadres have created new frameup cases, one of which is the "Dai Zhen case."

NANFANG RIBAO, the paper of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, carried on 5 September 1981 a press report that Dai Zhen, deputy director of the office of the united front work of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee had been arrested. It alleged that during the period of April-July, 1981, Dai "had provided many top secrets of the party and state to a Hong Kong magazine and had taken bribes including a refrigerator, some other articles and several thousand Hong Kong dollars." On 23 December 1982, NANFANG RIBAO again carried a press report that Dai Zhen had been given a 12-year jail term, charging that Dai Zhen "had, taking advantage of his power and position, stolen many top secrets of the party and state, and sold them to Wen Hui, editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong monthly CHENG MING to acquire about ten thousand Hong Kong dollars and some goods." ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE issued [a] dispatch, the content of which was identical to the first and second paragraphs of the press report in NANFANG RIBAO of 23 December 1982. YANGCHENG WANBAO, besides carrying a press report identical to the first paragraph of that of NANFANG RIBAO, released the same day a relevant report and a commentary. We hereby make a statement as follows:

1. Dai Zhen was a contributing editor of this magazine. In our opinion, his commentary, articles on current affairs and attached material were not confidential at all. All his articles were permeated mainly with analysis of current affairs, criticism of prevalent defects, suggestions for reform and appeals for the establishment and perfection of democracy and the legal system. All the provided materials were publicity documents in favour of the CPC. According to the spirit of Article 35 of the Constitution, Dai Zhen absolutely had the freedom to provide this magazine with articles and material which were not state secrets.

2. This magazine paid Dai Zhen HK\$250 a month. (DONG XIANG, a sister magazine of ours, also paid Dai Zhen HK\$250 a month as his reward for his

contribution of articles.) According to the principle of "gaining rewards according to one's work," Dai Zhen absolutely had the right to gain his reward as his contribution fee.

3. This magazine has never given a refrigerator to Dai Zhen as a gift; nor has Dai Zhen requested that we buy a refrigerator for him. Dai Zhen occasionally asked us to buy some odd daily necessities but all money required was deducted from his contribution fee.

4. Due to the fact that the Chinese authorities have not strictly observed the stipulations of Articles 35 and 40 of the Constitution, freedom of speech and secrecy of correspondence cannot be ensured and some articles submitted to us from mainland China have often been checked, we could not use in our correspondence with Dai Zhen the normal way which is popular in countries enjoying freedom of journalism and a democratic legal system. It is, of course, not Dai Zhen or this magazine that should be blamed in this respect.

5. In the reports and comments carried by NANFANG RIBAO and YANGCHEN WANBAO, many do not correspond with the facts and are self-contradictory. We are not going to cite them one by one but reserve the right to repudiate them.

6. YANGCHENG WANBAO alleged that the chief editor of this magazine "published one article after another to vilify the 'four adherances,'" which explains why some big shots of the CPC hate this magazine bitterly. It was proper and normal theoretical discussion that the chief editor of this magazine wrote articles to comment on the "four adherances." If some big shots really uphold the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," they may rebut us in an academic way, but must not adopt the method of making others suffer by taking advantage of their power.

7. YANGCHENG WANBAO also alleges that this magazine "had published some articles to distort the policies of the party and launch personal attacks on the leading comrades of the party and state." We hold that the criticism of the policies of the CPC and the Chinese leaders in some articles carried by this magazine were not "distortion" and "personal attack." As this magazine is an open and non-official publication, promoting the cause of the state and people is our natural duty and such criticism and exposing articles would selectively be carried in this magazine. If relevant departments of the CPC find any mistakes in the articles carried by this magazine, we would welcome them to criticize and correct. This is in conformity with our attitude toward the criticism and suggestions to this magazine from the vast number of readers. But it absolutely is no good to take retaliatory means.

We believe that it is much better to convince others by reasoning than to make others suffer by taking advantage of one's power. Making others suffer by taking advantage of one's power cannot do victims the slightest harm but seriously harms the image of the CPC in the end.

We appeal to relevant departments of the CPC to uphold the legal system, thoroughly investigate the "Dai Zhen case" and release the innocent Mr Dai Zhen. We appeal to those intelligent persons in the top leadership of the CPC to call a halt to the wanton attacks and insults on CHENG MING and its chief editor.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'TA KUNG PAO' CRITICIZES TAIWAN AGENTS ABROAD

HK140459 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Ugly Performance of Taiwan Agents Abroad"]

[Text] Refusing to "Flee To Freedom"

Upon his return to Beijing yesterday after completing his study at public expense in Canada, Chen Zhenjian disclosed that before he departed for home, a Taiwan agent tried to lure him by promise of gain and wanted him to "flee to freedom," and that when this evil plot did not work, the Taiwan authorities collaborated with some newspapers in North America in starting a rumor that he was "kidnapped by the CPC," "arrested" and carried back home. This disclosure shows the ugly fact that Taiwan agents abroad have for many years tried all possible means to lure the students and the working personnel from mainland China.

In recent years, as a result of the open policy adopted at home and the increased interchanges with foreign countries, thousands of young people have gone to study abroad and a large number of sports and art troupes and delegations have made tours abroad. For the purpose of disparaging new China's achievements and injuring its reputation, the Taiwan agents abroad have also carried out their activities intensively, seeking opportunities to lure the students, athletes and troupe members from mainland China, instigating them to refuse to go home, and then doing everything possible to send them to Taiwan, where they are used as tools for anticommunist and antiChinese propaganda.

Laying Bare the Features of the Taiwan Agents

The "cultural revolution" and the ultra leftist' mistakes of the past had a bad influence on the young people. When they are abroad, some of them get married or, with the support of their relatives there, find jobs for themselves. This is quite usual. However, some anti Chinese forces in Taiwan and abroad collaborate with each other in luring the Chinese students and working personnel by promises of gain, including beautiful women, marriages, high salaries and positions, residences, and many other things, in order to make them stay abroad. When this trick works, they will go further to make them

stay abroad. When this trick works, they will go further to make them deliver anti Beijing speeches. The Taiwan authorities try to use these youths and deserters to describe Beijing as if it were devoid of any merit. However, dark clouds cannot cover up the skies. Chen Zhenjian's account of personal experience lays bare the features of the Taiwan agents.

Reports Already Carried by U.S. Newspapers

As a matter of fact, U.S. newspapers have also carried reports on activities of Taiwan agents who, appearing in the capacity of students in university campuses in the United States, on the one hand keep close watch on the students from Taiwan and prevent them from contacting and understanding things about new China and, on the other hand, combine threats with inducements and try to instigate the students from mainland China to "defect."

By seeing how Zhou Lingfei has been ordered about in Taiwan and used as an anti Chinese "card" by the Taiwan authorities, we can easily realize that once the youths from mainland China fall into the hands of the Taiwan agents, they will have no other choice but to be at the mercy of the Taiwan authorities, just like being "the meat on someone else's chopping block."

Mainland China, however, has never resorted to threats and inducements in treating compatriots from Taiwan, not to mention instigating them to "defect." In the past year, more than 160 people have come back from overseas or Taiwan to settle in mainland China. Among these people are Ma Pi, a theorist specializing in the three principles of the people and Fan Shou-kang, who was formerly a professor of Taiwan University. Beijing has never asked them to make any "anti Taiwan statements" or used them as a "living anti Taiwan specimen."

Over the past 12 years, several hundred Taiwan fishermen came to the coasts of mainland China through accidents, shipwreck or losing their bearings. The mainland Chinese authorities invariably gave special consideration and medical treatment to them and repaired their ships for them before sending them back to Taiwan, and never asked them to carry out activities against the Taiwan authorities.

Taiwan Authorities Asking for a Snub

Chen Zhenjiang has eventually returned to the motherland and disclosed the abominable tricks played by the Taiwan agents to instigate him to "defect." This serves as a severe warning to the Taiwan authorities. People have come to realize that the anti Chinese activities carried out by a few people from mainland China were nothing but slanders against mainland China fabricated under duress from Taiwan.

New China's economic construction and democratic legal system are developing steadily. This is obvious to all. By playing the abominable tricks of instigating "defection," the Taiwan authorities are just exposing their features.

CSO: 4005/336

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHANGE OF PRC QUARTERLY'S CHIEF EDITOR

HK060247 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 4

[HSIN WAN PAO dispatch: "Tian Liu Replaces Huang Gang and Becomes Chief Editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES]"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan--Recently, there was a reshuffle in the editorial board of the reportage quarterly SHIDAI DE BAOGAO. Tian Liu, a RENMIN RIBAO reporter, became the chief editor. The first issue of the quarterly in 1983 has been published.

SHIDAI DE BAOGAO started publication in 1980. The chief editor was Huang Gang. The quarterly in the past published many pieces of reportage which were welcomed by many readers. However, there were a few which touched upon matters of principle and policy, for instance the issue of the relationship between politics and literature and art and the way of describing the so-called "16 Years." The erroneous views expressed have been criticized by the readers and personages of literary and art circles. In order to make a success of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, recently, the editorial board of the quarterly has carried out readjustment and consolidation.

The quarterly has made corrections from its first issue of 1983 and will meet the readers with a new appearance. In this issue, Xia Yan's "A Letter Concerning Reportage," Ding Ling's "Remembering Comrade Pan Hannian," excerpts from "The Biography of General Xu Haidong" and selections of French and American reportage works are published.

CSO: 4005/336

BRIEFS

ASIAN GAMES--Beijing, 18 Jan (AFP)--China has offered to host the 1990 Asian Games, an official source in Beijing said today. "China would like to host the 11th Asian Games in 1990. It has stated this," high ranking officials of the Physical Culture and Sports State Commission said. However, the officials said that no decision has so far been made on the subject. During a visit to Los Angeles for the International Olympics Committee meeting, Sung Chung, secretary general of the Chinese Sports Commission, revealed China's plans to the South Korean YONHAP News Agency. [Excerpts] [OW181315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 18 Jan 83]

NEW EDITOR COMMENCES PUBLICATION--China's literary quarterly REPORT OF THE TIMES [SHIDAI DE BAOGAO] has published the year's first issue under new Editor Tian Liu, who replaced former Editor Huang Gang following criticism of the latter's ultra-leftist policies. The journal, begun in 1980, was popular for its literary reportage but readers became disenchanted by its articles on literary policies which they deemed dogmatic. Former army writer Huang Gang was replaced by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Tian Liu, and a reshuffle in the editorial department was completed by year's end. In its notes to readers, the new issue says "The (former) editorial department not only did not make self-criticism, but continued its mistaken policies and was having bad effects." Nineteen hundred eighty-three's first issue of REPORT OF THE TIMES carries articles by noted writers Xia Yan and Ding Ling. It also carries excerpts of literary reportage from France and the United States. [Text] [HK060200 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English No 860, 6-12 Jan 83 p 3]

CSO: 4000/53

MODERNIZATION OF TAIWAN AIR FORCE DISCUSSED

Taipei LIEN-HO YUEH-KAN in Chinese No 8, Mar 82 pp 88-97

[Article by Lin Chien-kuo [2651 1696 0948]: "Suggestions On the Modernization of Taiwan's Three Services--Section On the Airforce"]

[Text] It has been reported that when Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih [1345 702 1807] responded to Legislator Chao Hui-mo's [6392 1920 6206] interpolation in the Legislative Yuan on 19 February, he said that the nation's armed forces are striving to achieve self-sufficiency in armaments, and that we can now produce most traditional weapons by ourselves. Currently vigorous efforts are under way to expand research and development of high performance weapons, and it is anticipated that in any confrontation in the Taiwan Straits quality would triumph over quantity.

In replying to Committee Member Lin Tung-hung's [2651 6639 1347] interpolation, he also noted that the Chinese Communists are currently developing a second generation fighter plane that is expected to succeed during the 1980's and go into large-scale production toward the end of this decade. During this period we must produce high performance aircraft to match theirs.

Minister Sung indicated that we have by no means given up on getting high performance fighters from the United States, but a nation's security cannot depend on a foreign power. Particularly in matters of national defense weapons, reliance on a foreign power for supply is extremely dangerous. In the future, the nation's armed forces will rely on our own manufacturing, cooperative production, and purchases from abroad for development of weapons and equipment.

He noted that the development of a new type of aircraft would require, at minimum, more than \$1 billion dollars, but for the sake of national security, he is confident that the government will support this undertaking. Currently the Ministry of National Defense annually assists the Aeronautics Development Center with considerable funds for use in developing jet engines, which serves to show government efforts to give impetus to our own manufacture of new fighter aircraft.

He also said that the research and development of new fighter aircraft involve a great amount of sophisticated high caliber science and technology,

and also require long efforts and patience. We have already begun research and development and are confident of success.

Though the United States has decided for the time being not to sell us the high performance FX fighter aircraft, Minister Sung's reply increased our confidence greatly. Three years ago when Taiwan and the United States broke relations, in a fit of anger our countrymen enthusiastically appropriated funds to support a national defense buildup and established the Self-Reliance Airforce Squadron. By the time of the national anniversary last year, each of the three armed forces had established self-reliance squadrons. Our anger seems to have calmed down and we have made an objective examination of the structure of our armed forces and their readiness to carry out military tasks. Air defense is the key to security in the Taiwan Straits today. In order to understand the problem of air defense, it is necessary to first understand the real strength of our airforce today. Excessive complacency or excessive humility can only cause greater damage to the country's current efforts. We should not feel satisfied about current achievements, but rather should march ahead toward tomorrow's security.

The Airforce's Mission and Objectives

In any discussion of air defense requirements, it is necessary to look at what tactical and strategic objectives the country wants to attain, as well as the combat role each of the three armed forces are to play. Take the United States, for example. The mission of its airforce is pluralistic. Because it has to support its allies, it must have long range transport and combat capabilities. Consequently, the United States has large C-5A and C-141 transport aircraft and KC-135 airborne refueling aircraft. In addition, America's mastery of air superiority is absolute. The heavy F-15 is equipped with intermediate and long-range radar-guided missiles to achieve absolute high altitude air superiority. The light F-16 is equipped with low altitude dogfight sidewinder missiles (AIM-9L) for air superiority at medium and low altitudes over the entire battlefield. In situations of no fear of being jumped from the rear, the A-10 ground attack aircraft and the AH-1 and AH-64 attack helicopters have the mission of providing close support. An attack capability of this kind is astounding. In addition, through close coordination with movable aircraft carrier-based F-14's and E-2C's, the United States can maintain air superiority over a radius of 100 miles.

However, to talk about the threat Sweden faces from the USSR, Sweden is unable to develop an airforce like that of the U.S. even though the direct threat it faces is several times greater than that of the United States. The foregoing shows that the kind of airforce a country establishes depends on that country's national strength, its territory, and its strategic situation.

Taiwan's greatest enemy today, of course, is the Chinese Communists on the opposite shore of the Taiwan Straits. However, the question is, whether in addition to the main objective, should potential threats be taken into consideration (the possibility of Russia, Vietnam, or even Japan). Furthermore, what does today's mission require? Is it sufficient to defend just Taiwan

land (passive objective), or should we be prepared to attack Chinese Communist coastal bases and inland logistical capabilities (active objective). To consider matters a step further, at the time of recovering China's north-eastern provinces, capabilities for defending the northeastern provinces (the major enemy on this occasion being Soviet Russia with an airforce ranked second best in the world) will entail establishment of various kinds of national defense systems to meet different objectives. If we make defense of Taiwan's security our sole objective, then in view of the situation in development of fighter aircraft throughout the world, our F-5E's equipped with AIM-9 short-range heat seeking missiles (whose performance is slightly less than that of the AIM-9L used by the United States) may be unable to satisfy defense needs after 1985.

Not long ago the United States government declared it would not sell us FX fighter aircraft, and that it would take under consideration future sales to us of high performance radar and missiles. Our air defense problems became at once the focal point of domestic press circles. In all fairness, our F-100 supersonic Saber aircraft are better than the Chinese Communist F-4, (i.e. the MiG-17) and the old F-6 (i.e. the MiG-19 PF) in maximum speed, speed of climb, and banking speed. In low altitude dogfights, particularly, the F-100 is completely dominant. However, its high altitude performance is on a par with that of the F-6. Our F-104 Star fighter is a high performance interceptor with a maximum speed and a speed of climb that far surpasses that of the F-6 and the Chinese Communist imitation of the old MiG 21 PF, the F-7. Its dogfight performance may be slightly less than that of the MiG-21, but the objective in designing the F-104 was as a medium and high altitude interceptor and not for the aerial dogfight mission of the MiG-21. According to Lane's annual report, our principal fighter aircraft, the F-5E, has a climb speed only two-thirds that of the F-104, or only 10,540 meters per minute. Its maximum speed is inferior to that of the MiG-21, but its dogfight capabilities are superior, particularly low altitude dogfights where its maximum banking speed can reach 17 degrees per second. The Chinese Communist F-9 (an improved variant of the MiG-19) and F-7 can only do 11 degrees and 13.61 degrees respectively. This shows the F-5E's outstanding low altitude performance. The F-5E, however, is not fitted for medium and high altitude interception missions (because its climb speed and its maximum speed in level flight are both less than that of the MiG-21), and our country's only medium and high altitude interceptor, the F-104 lacks the weapons that a high speed interceptor should have: intermediate range radar-controlled missiles. All that can be done is devise means to bite at the tail of intruding enemy aircraft by firing the AIM-9J heat seeking missile. The F-104's superiority in fast speed of climb and acceleration cannot be made the most of. The Chinese Communists are completely dominant in numbers of fighter aircraft, and though only the F-7 is slightly inferior by comparison with our F-104 and F-5E, one should not fail to take into account most recent developments.

The Chinese Communists are now developing the F-12 fighter, a copy of the Soviet MiG-23, which they plan to equip with British made engines with a 20,000 pound thrust. If the Chinese Communists succeed in turning out the F-12 by 1985, and if its performance is equal to that of the MiG-23, an

Intermediate range 1-12 equipped with radar-guided missiles will constitute a grave threat to our country's air defenses (this is a worst case estimate). If a modernization plan beginning in 1982 and ending at the end of 1985 is postulated, given limited expenditures, what kind of weapons systems can be purchased or built to meet defense needs after 1985? We have explored all possible methods, and have come to the following conclusions about the goals and mission of airforce modernization as follows:

1. First is consideration of the Communist threat, particularly the coming F-12.
2. Keeping open the Taiwan Straits and maintaining air superiority.
3. Possessing capabilities for attacking mainland coastal naval bases.

Since the scope of discussion is very broad, it has been divided into the following seven main points:

- A. Fighters
- B. Serial Conception of the AT-3
- C. Serial Conception of the C-2
- D. Airborne Weapons
- E. Air Defense System
- F. Bases and Logistics
- G. Cruise Missiles

Airforce Weapons System Replacement

A. Fighters

In a classic island defensive war, the most ideal situation is to divert the fighting away from the home island and its surrounding territorial seas, and in order to do this an advanced, perfect early warning system coordinated with several hundred all-weather fighter aircraft carrying intermediate range (30 to 40 kilometers) radar-guided missiles should be a country's highest priority for air defense. Take the United Kingdom, for example. The United Kingdom re-equipped its multiple mission MRCA Tornado fighters with intermediate range seek and track radar and four Sky Flash missiles, making it into an air defense Tornado type fighter, permitting defense of the United Kingdom to a distance of more than 100 kilometers.

Our country's future fighter aircraft should make aerial combat performance the primary consideration, ground attack capabilities being considered only second. Therefore, performance requirements should include all weather combat capability, extremely fine interception performance and low altitude penetration short range attack capabilities (so as to be able to smash Chinese Communist coastal air bases early on). Variables considered in the succeeding several suggestions include the urgent time factor, technological and economic factors, and the strengths and weaknesses of fighter aircraft performance of all countries. The suggestions in order of priority are as follows:

- (1) Purchase of either the F-16A or the F-18L from the United States.
- (2) Proposed purchase from European countries of the Tornado, the Mirage 2000, the Mirage 4000, the Piranha, and the Saab 2105.
- (3) Purchase of the Mirage F 1 from France, and the JA 37 from Sweden.
- (4) Purchase from the United States of the F-5G and the F-104.
- (5) Improvement of the F-5E and the F-104.
- (6) Our own research and development of new fighter aircraft.

Below, we will discuss briefly the above-mentioned proposals in the order of their priority.

1. Purchase of either the F-18L or the F-16A from the United States.

Though such purchases have already been refused, we should continue to try to stir powerful people in the American government and public alike to lobby on our behalf, because these two aircraft are first rate fighters and meet extraordinarily well our air defense needs for the next 15 to 20 years, and their performance surpasses that of the MiG-23. In addition, our country has always had American made equipment, and the use of American fighter aircraft would simplify numerous logistical support problems. Moreover, the Northrop Company has cooperated with our country in the manufacture of the F-5E for many years, and fairly substantial achievements could be obtained in the transfer of technology for the F-18L. Therefore either the F-16A or the F-18L should be first priority as replacement fighters for our country.

2. Purchase of European Fighters

The MRCA Tornado jointly developed by Britain, Italy, and Germany may be as good a fighter as the F-16. No matter whether the mission is air-to-air (equipped with four Sky Flash missiles) or air-to-surface (equipped with MW-1 and various types of air-to-ground weapons), it brings to bear an astoundingly terrifying interdictory force. In addition, the Tornado has a low altitude penetration long distance attack capability and it carries German manufactured Kormoran air-to-sea anti-ship missiles. It suits our country's requirements extraordinarily well. However, the Tornado as well as all other European weapons systems would pose considerable difficulties for logistical maintenance in our country's airforce. In addition, Britain and Italy's extremely close relations with the Communists might be an impediment to their purchase. Possibly they could be bought through a third country or take advantage of the economic recession in Europe, as was the case in Holland's sale of submarines, to mix them into large-scale purchases of other industrial products. It would be best to acquire the Sky Flash missiles and other weapons in the same purchase.

In medium and high altitude interception, in low altitude dogfights, and in air-to-surface attack missions, the outstanding performance of the French Mirage 2000 and Mirage 4000 has surpassed that of first class fighters such as the F-16A and the F-18L. Egypt has ordered 20 Mirage 2000's from France, and it may buy more. At one stroke India signed an agreement with France for cooperation in production of 150. Without doubt, Saudi Arabia will also cooperate with France in the production in Saudi Arabia of either Mirage 2000's or Mirage 4000's. Because the French leftists have taken power and declared the future nationalization of nine large industrial companies, one of which is, surprisingly, the Desault Company, which manufactures the Mirage aircraft series, total output of Mirage III and Mirage V aircraft has passed the 1,500 mark, and production of the Mirage F-1 all-weather interceptor has also broken the 700 mark. Nationalization naturally aroused extreme apprehensions on the part of the Desault Company inasmuch as nationalization would amount to limitation on weapons exports. Consequently, the Desault Company is in process of trying to convince Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to buy 40 percent of its stock in an effort to forestall nationalization. Originally when the Desault Company independently financed development of the Mirage 4000, it was rumored that Saudi Arabia provided \$2 billion for developmental expenses. If true, the Saudis naturally cannot ignore the issue of nationalization. Therefore, our country can go through Saudi Arabia to buy Mirage 2000's from France, or directly cooperate with the Saudis in their future production. The Mirage 2000 is equipped with French made Super 530 intermediate range radar-guided missiles (with a range of 36 kilometers), and R 550 short range dogfight missiles, which are an extremely terrifying aerial weapon, particularly in their medium and high altitude aerial warfare interception capabilities. Once our country has the Mirage 2000's and the Super 530 weapons system, even if the Chinese Communists can obtain the MiG-25's, air superiority over the Taiwan Straits would still be firmly in our country's hands.

The superlight superior fighter aircraft Piranha, financed and designed specifically for export by the independent ALR Group of Switzerland, is only 10.5 meters long (the F-15 is 19.47 meters long, and the light F-5E fighter is 15 meters long). Its maximum take-off weight is 6,300 kilograms, and it can land on a 500-meter long strip. It carries a navigation attack system and modern navigation dynamics technology including various kinds of electronic systems and fly-by-wire wire-controlled flying systems. Piranha engine thrust totals 13,600 pounds (more than the F-5E's 10,000 pounds), giving it a climb speed of 380 meters per minute. It is equipped with Oerlikon KCA 30-millimeter cannon (with three times the power to inflict casualties of the British-made Aden 30 millimeter gun), and various kinds of air-to-ground weapons. A single aircraft costs only \$4.5 million. The Piranha with numerous applications of modern technology has a production price only one-fifth that of the F-16A, so it really may be termed a fine product at a low price. The writer believes that our country can enter into technological cooperation with the ALR Group for direct cooperation in production of the Piranha, or else apply its technology to improving the Piranha to make it into an all-weather interceptor equipped with high performance radar and intermediate range radar-guided missiles. It could be deployed in farmhouses in mountain forests, and since it is exceptionally light it could

and regular roads for taking off and landing. If airfields were to be bombed, the Piranha could still carry out aerial defense of the country. The writer personally believes that this is the most suitable type aircraft for our country. Moreover, Switzerland is a neutral country and purchases from it should encounter no obstacles. The Airforce could send experts to examine the situation in more detail and see whether or not it satisfied our country's requirements.

The Swedish Saab-Scania 2105 was jointly developed by a syndicate of five large industrial groups to compete for the next generation of fighter aircraft in Sweden. Though it is competitive with the already produced F-16, F-18, and F-5S, the Saab-Scania's one hope of achieving victory is to surpass the performance of the F-18 and the F-16 to offset its expensive developmental costs. Thus, developmental costs for the Saab 2105 will certainly be extremely high and it will have to be sold abroad. Taiwan could make the most of the opportunity to propose purchase requirements, but at present when it is still only at the drawing board stage, timing may not meet our needs.

3. Purchase of the French Mirage F-1 and the Swedish JA 37.

The actual delivery times of the planes involved in the two foregoing proposal might not fit in with current urgent needs. In addition, because of their extremely outstanding performance, they may go into service during the 1990's. Thus, they may be considered an intermediate range goal in the buildup of forces.

In order to meet current problems, the following three proposals may be suitable in terms of time. If nothing comes of the first two cases, the airforce should actively arrange for the purchase of the French Mirage F-1 and the Swedish JA 37. When these two aircraft competed earlier in a four-country fighter aircraft competition, they lost out to the American F-16 because their performance was slightly less and due to political reasons. The Mirage F-1 was designed specifically for rapid interception, and now South Africa is manufacturing it by itself. Our country may explore possibilities for buying them from South Africa. The JA 37 has extremely fine short range takeoff and landing capabilities and a precision radar system. Its powerful engines and the outstanding design of its fuselage structure makes it a remarkable aircraft among European fighters. Performance of both the JA 37 is better than that of the F-104 and F-5E. However, when purchasing them one should be sure to buy their standard weapons at the same time. The JA 37 with Sky Flash missiles, and the Mirage F-1 with R 530 and R 550 complete air defense weapons systems fit in extremely well with our country's current air defense needs and could deal with the Chinese Communist's F-12.

4. Purchase of FX Fighters

There are two FX fighter models. Except for a change from the original 25,000-pound thrust engine to an 18,000-pound thrust J 79 engine, the F-16/79 has kept all the other precision electronic systems of the F-16A. Advantages in buying this type aircraft include the following: Ease in

maintenance (its engines are of the same product series as the engines of the F-104). The F-104's APG-66 search radar (with a search radius of 160 kilometers) is paired to a precision fire control system, which provides the F-16/79 with a powerful all-weather intercept capability. Moreover, once this type of aircraft has been purchased, the new technology of its navigation dynamics can be learned. If new type engines with a thrust of more than 25,000 pounds are obtained in the future, the engines can be changed. This would amount to having the F-16A. The F-5G changed its two original engines, each of which had a 5,000 pound thrust, to F-404 engines with a 16,000 pound thrust. Currently its performance is only estimated. Its advantages are that our country's F-5E production line could continue to produce F-5G's, so logistical maintenance would be extremely convenient. The writer believes that the F-16/79 would be rather suitable for our country, because with a little alteration of its APG-66 radar, it could be equipped with the various new type of western air defense missiles, which would be of very great benefit for our country's urgently needed interception mission. The F-5G's radar is still undergoing testing and has not yet been finalized. No matter whether the F-16/79 or the F-5G are purchased, if they are not equipped with high performance medium and short range missiles, they would be of no benefit to our country's air defense. At most, performance of the F-16/79 and the F-5G will satisfy our country's air defense needs until 1990. Therefore, even if these two types of aircraft are purchased, the airforce should still actively purchase the fighter aircraft in proposals 1 and 2 in order to augment combat capabilities.

5. Improved F-5E and F-104

Some time ago, West Germany and Italy successfully improved the all-weather interception capabilities of the F-104, equipping it with Sparrow and Aspide intermediate range radar-guided missiles. Therefore, if the foregoing aircraft purchase plans fail, in order to meet urgent needs, West Germany's and Italy's example may be imitated by finding ways to import or develop intermediate range missiles for an improved F-104. The issue of improvements to the F-5E is extremely wideranging in its implications because the F-5 lacks all-weather capabilities. Its thrust is also too small so it cannot carry large missiles. Therefore, the key to improving the F-5E to make it an all-weather fighter includes the following:

New type engines with a thrust of about 20,000 pounds; enlargement of the aircraft's nose to hold all-weather search radar, improvement in the fuselage, and increase in the wing area. This amounts to a change in appearance to make it into a fighter of our own design. In view of the state of our country's technology, the expense, and the time involved, improving the F-5E would be a very poor decision. In order to make up for shortfalls before the next generation of aircraft go into service, our country should either improve the F-104 or try to purchase from West Germany or Italy improved F-104's and intermediate range missiles, and select for the F-5E more flexible missiles used in aerial combat.

A. Domestically-Built Fighters

Our own development of fighter aircraft is a most fundamental way of doing things, but present circumstances demonstrate that our country will need a new fighter aircraft before 1985, so there is no way that we can meet requirements for manufacturing a fighter aircraft of our own in the time available. In addition, new technology very much requires introduction and development, and the expense is extremely high. The Israeli Lavi fighter is an example. In order to develop this new type of fighter plane as a replacement for the Kfir C 2, at one time or another, Israel spent a total of \$1 billion on development over a period of 8 years, and this did not include development of the engines (Israel selected the American F-404 engine.) This example shows that for our country to research and develop an entirely new fighter aircraft, expenditure of huge sums of money would be required. The writer believes that after a new type fighter has been purchased, new engines for it can be developed in coordination with the F-5E production line and application of new technology to improve the F-5E (as proposed in proposal 5). In the process, gradually an entirely new Taiwan-built fighter can be developed to take over our country's air defense mission during the 1990's. In this way, both funds and time will be fairly ample. Any thought today of rashly developing a Taiwan-made fighter could endanger development of other weapons systems, and waste the country's strength.

B. Serial Conception of the AT-3

The newspapers have reported successful development of the AT-3, which we designed ourselves. Used as a training aircraft in peacetime, it could become an attack aircraft in wartime. The writer feels that the main mission of the AT-3 should be battlefield interdiction, and its secondary mission should be use in training. However, what kind of performance should a fine close support attack aircraft have? First, it should be able to fly at high speed at low altitudes if it is to have the combat capability of holding things up significantly on the battlefield (i.e. while flying at high speed at low altitudes to have exceptionally good control characteristics and reliability). It must also have range-finding radar, a precision fire control system, and a tremendous weapons payload capacity. Data taken from American Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine shows the AT-3 to be similar to the VTXTS Navy trainer with a thrust totaling 8,000 pounds being planned by the American Northrop Company. The writer has the following suggestions on how to increase the AT-3's attack capabilities: install F-5E engines or add after-burners; independent functioning of the two engines system; improvement of low altitude control performance; improvement of wings with strengthening of the tabs for a bigger payload; installation of search and range-finding radar; installation of large caliber cannons in the wing tabs or in the belly of the plane for either air-to-surface or air-to-air use (the writer believes that in view of the extreme lightness of the AT-3, the belly mount is more suitable), plus capability to carry air-to-sea missiles in order to assist naval operations. In addition to its use as a naval reconnaissance aircraft and a land base attack plane, the AT-3 may also be fitted with radar firing indicators and electronic counter measures equipment to undertake support missions.

C. Special Conception of the C-2

Taiwan currently needs both early warning aircraft in the air and aircraft equipped with electronic counter measures. The purchase of the E-2C from the United States or a European system would naturally be best. An airborne early warning aircraft could sound the alarm early, and its downward looking radar could supplement gaps in coverage by ground based radar installations, seeking out low-flying intruding enemy aircraft. Aircraft equipped with electronic counter measures could jam Chinese Communist combat control radar along the seacoast so that Chinese Communist aircraft attacking Taiwan would be denied of command and proper guidance. If we had these two types of aircraft, without doubt our air combat capabilities would be enhanced. Therefore, in addition to developing the C-2 in the direction of being a long range high capacity cargo plane, European electronic jamming technology and precision early warning systems should be imported in particular as part of the improvement of the C-2, and priority should be given to these two types of aircraft. In addition, C-2 improvement must be done in order to strengthen the country's air transport capabilities and mine laying capabilities.

D. Airborne Weapons

For Taiwan's defense, the most urgently needed airborne weapons are intermediate range radar-guided missiles and short range missiles used in dog-fights (the tracking ability and banking ability of the AIM-9J is less than that of the first rate R 550 or AIM-9L), as well as intermediate and long range air-to-sea missiles. The radar-guided missiles most widely used in the world today are the American-made AIM-7 Sparrow missile series. In addition to the AIM-7 itself, there is the Italian Aspide, which is under development, and the British Sky Flash. France has an independent system. From its early R 530 to the R 530D to today's Super 530, all have been extremely fine missiles in their performance. But the countries of the world have not been satisfied with their performance, so once development of the AMRAAM that America has planned is complete, it will most likely become standard equipment for all the NATO countries. Therefore, under present circumstances that the United States cannot sell us the AIM-7 and both Britain and Italy are extremely close to the Communists, we have no choice but to develop one with our own resources (though the expenses will be high) or to try to buy the Aspide, Sky Flash, and Super 530 from Europe or through Saudi Arabia. In regards to short range missiles, the AIM-9J that we possess can continue to be used until 1985 inasmuch as the Chinese Communists currently have only a copy of the Soviet AA-2 heat seeking missile. However, when former United States Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited the mainland during his term in office, American reporters reported that the Chinese Communists are developing an intermediate range radar-guided missile. If this report is true, we must have an intermediate range missile for use in the air before 1985, and unless we do, control of the air over the Taiwan Straits may slip from our hands.

During the 1981 Paris Air Show, Israel displayed a new short range heat seeking missile. Reportedly this is a more sophisticated infra-red heat

seeking missile than the early Shafrir that the Israelis made themselves. Its range is the same as the Shafrir, but it has been equipped with a more sensitive infra-red detection device, and it has been fitted with a large control panel so that it can bank at small angles while flying at high speed. It is expected to go into large scale production during 1982 or 1983 to replace the Shafrir missile. Taiwan can either make an improved model of the AIM-9J or cooperate with Israel on the above-mentioned new type missile. There is also yet another possibility, the South African model of the French R 550 (which the authoritative magazine Military Technology evaluated as the world's best short range dogfight missile), which has been touted as better in performance than the R 550. Taiwan would lose nothing by testing possibilities in South Africa. In addition, Israel and South Africa may both be developing radar-guided missiles in which it would not hurt for Taiwan to engage in technical cooperation. But action must be taken quickly; otherwise, superiority may slip from our hands second by second without our knowing it.

The best way in which to expand the radius of our airforce's firepower is to mount air-to-sea missiles on fighter aircraft to increase their combat radius. In addition, the development of air-to-ground missiles is also absolutely necessary for the air defense of our country. The writer believes that our country's development of air-to-surface missiles can take place in two directions as follows: air-to-sea anti-ship missiles with a 40 to 50 kilometer range, and intermediate air-to-surface missiles with a more than 100 kilometer firing range.

Generally speaking, guidance methods for air-to-surface missiles are of the following several kinds: radio guided, inertial navigation, powered and semi-powered radar homing, television guided, radar beam guided, infra-red guided, and reflective tracking. Reflective tracking is a highly sophisticated electronic technology, and not something we can presently attain. It tracks the electric radio pulses emitted by the enemy's radar and follows them to the radar, which is then destroyed. The problem is that the differentiation between and analysis of the enemy's and our own radar is a rather precise technology; as a result, today only the United States has developed it. In radar beam and television guidance, it is necessary to be able to fly near where the radar beam indicator gives the distance to the target before firing. At this time one is exposed to the enemy's gunfire. Inasmuch as radar beam guided missiles must depend on the radar beams emitted by the radar beam indicators to navigate to their targets, and inasmuch as television-guided missiles depend on a movie camera in the nose of the missile to lock on to their targets, both expose the aircraft to gunfire. In addition, at night and when the weather is bad, television-guided missiles are ineffective. The infra-red guidance method is easily deceived by flares and things that emit infra-red. Thus all the foregoing methods have their shortcomings, and their ranges are also limited (10 to 15 kilometers).

Radio guidance is used generally for guidance from 20 to 30 kilometers, i.e. in what is usually termed electronically guided missile. The shortcoming of radio-guided missiles is that they are easily jammed by the enemy's electronic counter measures. Though aircraft can fire the missiles from outside

the danger radius, unless the missiles themselves have electronic counter-measure capabilities the strike rate will fall very sharply. The guidance radio wave is also easily detected by the enemy (because the missile is guided to its target by radio commands from the airplane). For this reason, the Norwegian Penguin air-to-sea missile uses inertial navigation in approaching the target area (to lower the odds of enemy advance detection), and shifting to radio guidance only in its final several kilometers of travel. This is considered an improvement in radio guidance methods.

Today, the West acknowledged that the several finest intermediate range air-to-sea missiles use inertial guidance together with radar homing systems. Examples include the French AM 39 Exocet (with a range of 50 to 70 kilometers), the West German Kormoran (with a range of 40 to 50 kilometers), the Italian Otomat (60 to 80 kilometers), and the American Harpoon (110 kilometers). The general control sequence is to seek out the target using the aircraft's long distance radar, input data into the missiles inertial guidance device, and fire when in effective range on a preset course just above the surface of the sea until the missile is near its target when guidance changes to powered radar homing. When the radar in the missile head locks on to the target the mission is completed. The recently successfully developed Swedish RBS 15 anti-ship missile also uses this guidance method for an improved strike rate. This shows the current trend in guidance systems for air-to-sea missiles.

On the subject of air-to-surface missiles, apart from the guidance system, the most important part is the propulsion system. As of the present time, four methods are employed: solid state propulsion systems, with the chief advantage being extremely reliable. However, when compared with air-breathing engines of generally the same size, the range of the former seems too short (except for the AM 39 and the Kormoran, both of which use two-stage solid fuel propulsion systems). However, looked at in terms of the supersonic speeds required, turbojet engines are the most suitable ones under discussion. The two kinds of propulsion systems discussed above are only able to power subsonic flights given the current state of technological capabilities. Of the world's present 47 air-to-surface missiles, 25 use solid fuel propulsion rockets, three use pre-packed liquid fuel propulsion systems, and seven use turbojet engines. Only one uses a turboprop engine. In addition, a new technological innovation in propulsion systems on the horizon is the ramjet engine. There are two principal kinds of ramjet engines, namely solid fuel and liquid fuel. Ramjet engines have a shortcoming in that they can be controlled only above a certain speed; therefore, installation of a supercharger rocket is absolutely essential. As of now, in terms of range requirements, missile path change requirements (so that the aircraft can undertake its mission away from the enemy's anti-aircraft guns), reduction of the danger that the missile might be intercepted, or in terms of requirements for supersonic speed capabilities, ramjet engine systems are the leading systems. In addition, this system possesses advantages in being easy to control and suitable for high altitude, fast cruising. Currently it is still in the developmental stage, and only France's ASMP intermediate range nuclear air-to-surface missile is being considered for use.

authoritative magazines, *Aerospace International* and *Military Technology*, as well as *Jane's Fighting Ships* acknowledge that Taiwan's Hsiung Feng missile is extremely like Israel's Gabriel sea-to-sea missile. In fact the outward appearance of the two is virtually identical, and thus it has been assumed that their performance must also be identical. If this assumption is true, the Gabriel III air-to-sea and sea-to-sea missiles will be examples worth following. The previous Gabriel I and II were two stage solid rocket propelled. They used automatic navigation, electronic guidance and radar guidance, and their ranges were 20 and 41 kilometers respectively. However, both were sea-to-sea missiles. At the 1981 Paris Air Show, Israel demonstrated the Gabriel II missile equipped with a powered radar homing device and a lengthened warhead. However, its range was still 40 kilometers. Its combat performance under severe electronic countermeasure (ECM) conditions was strengthened. It can be fired either from an aircraft or from the surface of the sea. Taiwan should make similar improvements of its Hsiung Feng SSM to develop its own air-to-sea missile system.

From the foregoing discussion, it can be realized that in the development of intermediate range air-to-surface missiles a combination of inertial guidance and radar powered homing systems has to be used (the former is for voyages of more than 100 kilometers and the latter to reduce interception and improve the kill rate). As propulsion systems, both the ramjet and turbojet motors may be considered. The effectiveness of intermediate range air-to-surface missile is extremely high. They could destroy troop or ship concentrations along the Chinese Communist coast or inland, and they could attack Chinese Communist radar stations or underground command centers. They could expand by more than 100 kilometers our airforce strike capability as well as its range. They are truly a system deserving of development. At the 1981 national anniversary troop review, Taiwan demonstrated the Kunwu anti-tank missile successfully developed by the Chungshan Academy of Sciences. This is a precision weapon mounted on a motor driven vehicle for a surface-to-surface anti-tank mission. The Chungshan Academy of Sciences should improve it somewhat so that it can be fired from a helicopter (in the same way that the French SS 11 battlefield missile, which is similar to size to the Kunwu, was modified to become the AS 11 air-to-surface anti-tank weapon). Other airborne weapons needing development include multi-barrel rocket pods, guided glider bombs, and reinforced concrete piercing bombs to strengthen our airforce's capabilities for close ground support and battlefield interdiction.

Airborne weapons and fighter aircraft are extremely closely related. In an aerial dogfight, missiles cannot make full use of their effectiveness; only rapid firing, high firepower machine guns can fulfill this mission. The better machine guns in the world today include the French DEFA 30 millimeter machinegun, the British Aden 30 millimeter machinegun, the Swedish KCS 30 millimeter rapid firing gun, and the American M 61 20 millimeter, six barrel highspeed machine gun, which in theory has a firing rate of 6,000 rounds per minute, and an initial velocity of 1,000 meters per second. The Swedish KCS 30 mm rapid firing gun was also specially developed for aerial dogfights. As a result of its use of fairly advanced technology, its initial velocity reaches 1,350 meters per second, and it has a more than 50 percent kill rate

within three miles, which may be termed extremely accurate. Our F-5E's are currently armed with two M-39 single barrel 20 millimeter rapid firing guns. In order to increase their antipersonnel capabilities and their kill rate, the combined service forces should initiate research on a larger caliber, higher firing speed machine gun, or develop machine gun pods that can be carried in the middle of aircraft bellies. Recently the United States improved the A-10's GAU-8 30 mm machine gun to produce a four barrel 30 mm light machine gun pod for use in enhancing the strike capabilities of its future F-5 series. Test pilots have noted that firing of the new four barrel 30 mm rapid fire gun produces less vibration of the fuselage than did the former double barrel 20 mm M 39 in the F-5's. The airforce would do well to take this under consideration.

In the realm of special air-to-surface weapons, guided glider bombs are for the purpose of destroying single targets such as tanks, bunkers, aircraft on airfields, and radar stations, getting the maximum effectiveness for the minimum expense. NATO (particularly the United States) has developed several different guided bombs using the general principle of mounting a control unit and a guidance system on the outside of a conventional bomb, and to mount a control device on the rear of the bomb. A guidance and remote control device on the airplane directs the bomb toward the target. This is what people generally know as a smart bomb. In addition, in order to destroy an area target such as a concentrated armored force, individual battlefield air defense weapons, or airfield targets, in addition to using large caliber rockets, all countries are developing so-called cluster bombs. Cluster bombs pack more than 100 small bombs, and when scattered over a concentrated target, they are like a sea of bombs. In the twinkling of an eye, a target area can be destroyed. Of these, the one that has attracted the most attention is the West German MW-1 system. Finally there is the reinforced concrete piercing bomb which explodes only after it has penetrated into thick reinforced concrete. Its main targets are runways, highways, and airplane revetments. Because of this bomb's powerful penetration ability, the damage it causes is many times that caused by shallow penetration bombs used on large areas.

All that is needed is six or seven such bombs evenly spread on a runway, and the airbase will be paralyzed, and results tremendous! At the present time the most successful system is the French purandal. Inasmuch as our country is extremely lacking in special air-to-surface weapons, the writer deeply believes that the Chungshan Academy of Sciences must remedy the weakness in this regard within a short period of time. It will not be possible to keep on tasking the F-5E to drop conventional bombs at a low altitude through a modern radar controlled anti-aircraft gun fire network.

E. Air Defense System

Taiwan's all-weather fighter aircraft is the American-made F-104G Star fighter. Based on the earlier consideration that the F-104's service life would soon be very limited and that its air defense capabilities would diminish within several years, around 1978 the airforce actively negotiated

with the Hughes Company for a semi-automatic air defense system that could be matched with the F-5E, which lacks all-weather attack radar, and to replace the mission that the F-104G performed. According to a special article in the New York Times (which has also been the only openly published material on the subject in the country), this semi-automatic air defense system, which costs \$36 million, can simultaneously both search and track multiple targets and direct the F-5E's to intercept them. Since the F-5E lacks long range search capabilities (existing radar on the F-5E can only search but not track targets), it has been necessary for them to depend on surface command center instructions to proceed to the point of interception and wait until the enemy aircraft entered the F-5E's radar search radius before beginning independent combat. In order to strengthen air defense needs during the 1990's, it will be necessary to make further efforts to obtain a fully automatic air defense system to take the place of the present system. If the United States does not want to provide a more precise system (and never mind the NATO countries in that case), the only remaining possibility will be Sweden.

The Swedish air defense system is entirely different from the system used by other western countries. Because of its long 1,430 mile coastline, Sweden must have an extraordinarily accurate early warning system, and so it has developed a radar air defense network termed STRIL 60. This is a fully automatic, all-weather early warning system. Radar stations throughout the country watch all movements in the country's territorial air and within its national boundaries. Whenever anything happens, all radar stations rapidly relay the situation to control center where fully automatic study and evaluation of the degree of seriousness is made and JA-37's are directed to make an interception. Since Sweden has 40 air bases and 500 modern fighter aircraft, this air defense system has to assign missions fully automatically to strictly defend the air, as well as be swift and reliable. If our country is forced to spend huge sums of money to develop its own air defense network, it might be wise to borrow Sweden's experiences and technology.

Second is regional air defense systems such as the layout of an airfield or major industrial area air defense system (which differs from the nationwide early warning system discussed previously). The first requirement is the study of the terrain, and assessment of enemy attack methods and our own areas of weakness, followed by deployment of air defense weapons. Most of the world's air defense weapons are modernized (rapid firing, mobile, fully automatically controlled), and so an independent battlefield radar or fire control center is absolutely essential.

Air defense weapons fall into two general categories as follows: missiles and rapid fire guns. The former are able to control the air over intermediate ranges (10 to 20 kilometers), and the latter are used specifically on low altitude short range air control missions. Because only bombers are able to threaten a target directly from a high altitude, other aircraft posing no threat at all, all countries now emphasize medium and low altitude defense, with medium altitude defense being assigned to missiles (such as the Hawk, which our country uses), and the low altitude being assigned to point defense missiles such as the Sparrow, the Rapier, the Roland, and the Fir missiles,

are being assigned to radar controlled rapid fire guns (current leaders on the frontiers of technology are the Italian Oto Company, the Swedish Bofors Company, and the Swiss Oerlikon Company). Calibers vary generally from 20 millimeters to 40 millimeters. The Swiss have a regional air defense system that is currently the most perfect conceptually and is a functionally most powerful system. It is composed of a fully automatic search and track radar firepower control center, four Sparrow air defense missiles and two independent double-barrel 35 mm rapid fire guns. This air defense complex, which is called Skyguard, controls from a fire control center air defense missiles having a range of 12 kilometers that can destroy an enemy target at a distance. Should any fish escape the net, a criss-cross firepower network composed of the two double-barrel 35 mm Oerlikon rapid fire guns can destroy nearby enemy aircraft intruding at low altitude. It is very suitable for our country to purchase it to replace the old 90 mm anti-aircraft gun and 40 mm semi-automatic anti-aircraft gun to make up for the inadequacies in low-altitude and close-range air defense system.

F. Bases and Logistics

A limited number of huge airforce bases are extraordinarily prone to destruction by surprise enemy bombing (either by the enemy's airforce or missiles). After war has broken out or if the enemy launches a sudden attack, the first target will definitely be naval and air bases. As far as the airforce is concerned, it will be control towers, runways, and concentrations of aircraft revetments that will sustain the first attacks. Consequently, how to maintain the airforce's combat capabilities following a ferocious enemy attack should be one of the major tasks of our country at the present time. Our country continues to use the reinforced concrete airplane revetments built earlier on. Their shape and thickness are no longer able to stand up to modern air-to-surface weapons such as smart bombs or air-to-surface missiles. As a result, their role in the protection of aircraft has been greatly diminished. The United States and all NATO countries have abandoned these old style structures and have uniformly adopted new techniques so that the revetments will stand up under the attacks of modern enemy weapons. The new revetments are not as thick as the old revetments we are using, but their defensive capabilities have been increased.

Second, on the issue of runway bombings, the best method is to make it impossible for the enemy's weapons to get near airports (including fighter bombers, air-to-surface missiles, and other guided weapons). However, not only is our country unable to build such a huge, perfect air defense system, but even the United States, with a thousand fighter planes, cannot do it. A second way is dispersal of aircraft. This means construction of more airbases so that after the first strike a substantial aircraft reaction rate will be possible. However, in view of Taiwan's limited area and ground logistics personnel at bases, expansion of bases is not the best thing to do; consequently, the writer proposes the following several ways as having strong possibilities.

(1) Development of a runway quick repair system such as a quick drying cement with hardener so that it will be possible within the shortest period of time to restore aircraft takeoff and landing capabilities.

(2) Development of a back-up base system. Sweden has 500 modern fighters distributed at 40 major airbases, each base having two back-up bases making it an extremely functional system. In order for the USSR to destroy Sweden's airforce, it would have to attack 100 bases simultaneously, and this is something that the USSR could not do within a short period of time. This shows the advantage of the back-up base system. Our country can learn from Sweden's experiences. It can build two back-up bases, one on the left and one on the right of high-speed highways that serve major bases, each of them having two or more standard highways connecting with high-speed highways so that when the main bases have been bombed, our aircraft can use the high speed highway system and the back-up bases to make up the loss of major bases. The back-up bases can also set up data command centers, and rapidly transmit to aircraft coming in for a landing data about the state of each runway.

(3) Development of a short range takeoff and landing runway system. After outbreak of a major war, the probability of being able to maintain a runway intact is virtually zero; consequently, the problem of how to operate modern fighter aircraft on a runway that has been bombed into many small sections or in a bumpy runway, and how to develop an operational procedure or crystallize the technological advances that suits the limitations of economic principles has become a major topic of special study by all the countries of the world. In addition to making a special study of Sweden's successful precedent (the JA-37 thrust reversal system, the shock tolerant aircraft undercarriage, and the low pressure tires), the United States is planning to develop a short range takeoff and landing machine suitable for aircraft use on bumpy runways. This is a self-propelled platform with its own compressor that can take an airplane over a surface strewn with debris so that it can take off and land in an extremely short distance to restore the function that bombed runways would not otherwise have.

Having finished talking about a fairly large problem for air bases, next it is necessary to explore airforce base management systems. First, an example. Sweden is one country in the world that gives most attention to the relationship between men and machines in its airforce. Though Sweden has 100 airforce bases and 500 modern fighter planes, it has only 19,000 airforce personnel. In order to operate an equivalent 500 modern fighters, Britain and France each have between 100,000 and 110,000 personnel. This shows the effect of simplification of the logistical system and the management system. Both Britain and France are countries that are extremely attentive to management methods and that have also introduced large scale automated control systems; nevertheless, they lag far far behind Sweden. As a result, the airforces of western countries regularly send experts to study the Swedish system. Sweden's secret lies in its comprehensive automation, from the completely automatic JA-37 inspection machines (which can complete inspection work under battlefield conditions without disassembling aircraft components) to the establishment of completely automated tactical command takeoff and landing systems. This shows the efforts Sweden has made in the simplification of its logistics and the streamlining of its personnel. Once, when making a visit to a Swedish base at Nuoda [phonetic], western experts saw only two or three people, yet within 3 minutes after sounding of the alert

fully armed JA-37's scrambled to take off, and still only two or three people were seen in the process. Not only can logistics simplification and improved management systems increase efficiency and streamline personnel matters, but they also result in substantial savings (readers may make their own comparisons of expenditures by Sweden, Britain, and France). A student joked that if each of the NATO countries strictly instituted the Swedish system, unemployment centers would be full of military aides and assistants as well as generals.

The Swedish airforce's weapons systems development, establishment of regulations, and management are all deserving of our study, and we should borrow from their capabilities and experiences. A most important point is Sweden's neutrality, which makes for an increased possibility of military technology exchange. For example, the Bofors Company, a famous manufacturer of high speed guns and missiles has openly expressed interest in establishing a factory in Taiwan for joint production of military weapons, thereby increasing our airforce's combat capabilities. The military should send experts to study Sweden's desires and all factors, and make an early decision on their practicability.

C. Should a Cruise Missile Be Developed

At the end of 1980, Jack Anderson, an American columnist specializing in inside information, announced that according to Central Intelligence Agency reports, Taiwan was developing cruise missiles jointly with South Africa and Israel. This by no means new rumor was immediately denied by Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense. Back in 1975, a Swedish military research organization noted in a report that Taiwan could possess cruise missile series production capabilities and technology in the 1980's. If it is true that our country is able to advance into such a precision weapons system, naturally our people would be happy and proud. However, is there any need to develop or deploy cruise missiles?

A look at overt American data on development of cruise missiles shows that a small missile of this kind capable of carrying a conventional warhead or a nuclear warhead equal to 200,000 tons of TNT is about 6 meters long (using the American AGM-109 as the standard, the AGM-86 being only 5.5 meters long), can travel at a speed of 885 kilometers per hour (a high subsonic speed) in high speed, low altitude flight to attack targets 2,500 kilometers away. Its thrust system uses a F-107-WR-100 turbofan, which not only meets requirements for high subsonic flight, but also meets the goal of economical flight. A single missile only 6 meters long and weighing about 1,200 kilograms has an attack radius of most intermediate range ballistic missiles. When armed with a W-80 nuclear warhead, the hit error is within only 12 meters. That a small missile flying 2,500 kilometers should be so highly accurate is attributable largely to its precision guidance system.

Since cruise missiles, unlike intermediate range ballistic missiles, do not travel through the atmosphere into space to return to the atmosphere at more than ten times the speed of sound to hit their targets, they need to fly only at high subsonic speeds. Therefore, the first requirement for flying 2,500

kilometers to complete a mission is no detection or interception by the enemy. For this reason, cruise missiles follow the terrain in flight, keeping to a low flight altitude. Cruise missile guidance is basically inertial navigation. In the nose of the missile is a radar altimeter. While tracking the ground in flight, this altimeter constantly monitors the altitude of the terrain ahead, feeding this data into a minicomputer in the missile. Before the missile is fired, a preset flight path and map is fed into the computer memory. Later on, data relayed by the altimeter is compared with the preset flight path for corrections to the missiles navigation and altitude in order to avoid the enemy's air defense system and natural obstacles. This is the most difficult and most important systems work for the entire cruise missile.

In addition to the aforementioned nuclear attack mission, the United States is studying the possibility of using cruise missiles to carry conventional high explosives to attack airfield runways and control towers, and the use of more precise final guidance when approaching airfields on inertially guided flights. For example, use of a combination of television guidance and infra-red sensing systems so that the cruise missiles will be guided accurately to runways or control towers, and penetrate thick reinforced concrete before igniting their high explosives to paralyze airfield operations.

After this brief discussion of cruise missiles and their methods of operations, let us explore the advantages and disadvantages of cruise missiles. Let us begin with the advantages:

(1) Multiple launch methods and high mobility. Cruise missiles may be launched from airplanes, from boats and ships on the surface of water, from submarines, and from trucks on land. Their mobility is high, and they are not easily attacked and destroyed by the enemy.

(2) Navigational accuracy and a high hit rate. Because of their terrain-following flight and inertial navigation, cruise missiles can go along such low terrain as valleys and streams, reducing to the minimum opportunities for detection. Should they happen to be discovered by enemy battle defense radar, they can automatically activate electronic jamming equipment rendering the battle defense radar temporarily useless. As a result, after studying various air defense system capabilities against cruise missiles, the United States decided to develop the missiles. These air defense systems included the F-14 and F-15 side looking radar and downward looking radar interception, the improved Eagle missile system, the Roland low altitude defense missile, and the Fir Tree infra-red heat seeking missile. As of now the only air defense missile that can threaten cruise missiles is the soon to be put into service Patriot air defense missile, while the USSR's best air defense system, the SA-10, is comparable only to the improved Eagle system. As a result, probabilities for interception of cruise missiles are extremely low.

Flexibility in numerous kinds of warheads. They can carry conventional high explosives, neutron bombs, and W-80 nuclear warheads according to mission needs with great flexibility.

(4) Easy to Maintain and Operate

(5) Powerful Attack Capability. Cruise missiles meet the needs of our country for a defense system. They can penetrate into the interior of the mainland to attack tactical or strategic targets, and they can attack naval concentrations, amphibious units, and airforce bases to divert combat away from our own soil. Attack missions that would take tactical fighters carrying air-to-surface missiles (ASM) over a distance of more than 100 kilometers, if performed by cruise missiles could reduce losses to tactical fighter aircraft. Furthermore, their hit rate would also be much greater. Were Taiwan to develop cruise missiles, they could be integrated into the ASM weapons system, and there would be no need for further development of attack missiles with a range of more than 100 kilometers. Cruise missiles could also take the place of the Hsiung Feng missiles for an increase in the navy's sea-to-sea attack radius to more than 100 kilometers. (America's Harpoon missiles are, in fact, a simple type of cruise missile with a range of more than 100 kilometers).

Disadvantages in Our Development of Cruise Missiles are as follows:

(1) High development costs. The United States spent \$5.4 billion on development of cruise missiles. This is beyond our country's resources capability.

(2) Extremely precision system. Research and development of small turbofans capable of flying 2,500 kilometers, of radar altimeters, and inertial guidance devices entails precise, highly sophisticated technology. Though our country needs such development, the expense is extremely high. Furthermore, before attacking over a distance of 2,500 kilometers, advance inputting of detailed terrain data for the flight path is necessary. This work can be done not only by using satellite photographs but also by precise high altitude reconnaissance aircraft, but our country lacks both. Consequently, development of cruise missiles for long distance attacks would not be possible, and thus their most important function would be lost.

(3) Contravention of our country's principle of no development of nuclear weapons. Once a missile capable of being launched 2,500 kilometers has been developed, it would not be possible to use it solely to carry conventional warheads since the value of the targets it could destroy with such a warhead would not be as great as the value of the missile. Consequently, the major purpose of America's development of cruise missiles has been for their ability to carry the equivalent of 200,000 tons of TNT on nuclear attack missions. Attacks on airfields were only a secondary purpose in their development. Though tactical nuclear missiles could effectively put an end to Chinese Communist aggression since a single cruise missile with a tactical nuclear warhead could destroy a navy, an airforce base, or a harbor, such an attack would inevitably trigger large scale Chinese Communist nuclear retaliation, and Taiwan's limited area positively could not sustain a nuclear attack unless we were prepared to wipe out Communist China's limited land-based ballistic missiles.

Conclusion

After discussion of the numerous foregoing proposals, some people may feel they are too rosy. Actually, for a country to have a modern airforce, the scope involved is much broader than has been discussed. Here only the fairly decisive key areas have been chosen. The next problem is how to use limited national defense funds. Just what are the highest priorities? In fact, our country cannot deplete the national defense budget to achieve the aforesaid modernization; therefore, planning of short range and long range objectives is absolutely necessary, which means an ordering of priorities. The most likely mode of Chinese Communist airforce attack on Taiwan would use absolute superiority in numbers in a large scale attack or a protracted war of attrition. The former would require planned destruction of airfields, heavy industrial areas, and the transportation system. The latter would entail planned destruction of our airforce's fighter aircraft. Therefore, we positively cannot give the Chinese Communists an opportunity for a protracted wave-like attack. This means that upon receiving early warning or after sustaining the first wave of attack, we would have to send aircraft to destroy air bases along the Chinese Communist coast or within a 400 kilometer radius of Taiwan. This is the fundamental way in which to maintain air superiority over the Taiwan Straits. After understanding the foregoing strategy, we can go about setting our order of priorities in earnest. The writer believes that high performance all-weather interceptors, a complete early warning system, intermediate range air-to-air missiles, low altitude penetration attack aircraft, and intermediate range air-to-surface missiles (including cluster bombs) should be among our airforce's highest priorities for modernization. High performance all-weather interceptors equipped with intermediate range missiles and commanded by a complete early warning system could inflict heavy losses on the first wave of attack by the Chinese Communist, and could have great benefits for a psychology of deterrence. In order to conceal movement of our forces, as a standing operating procedure low flying penetration attack aircraft could take off from the province's east coast airfields carrying large quantities of various types of air-to-surface weapons. When the Chinese Communist amass their aircraft, our forces would stick close by the mainland coast and use counter-radiation missiles as necessary to destroy the Chinese Communist early warning radar stations or to take advantage of dead angles to avoid ground radar, skirt air defense weapons areas, and use two or more aircraft as a unit for mounting simultaneous attacks from different directions on single airfields. Cluster bombs could be used in attacks to destroy concentrations of aircraft, and heavy runway penetration bombs used to wipe out main runways and petroleum depots. These two tactics could be carried out by aircraft diving attacks. Alternatively, from outside the area of danger from air defense weapons, long range (50 to 100 kilometer) air-to-surface missiles could be launched. During the Six Day War, Israel used this tactic to destroy all of Egypt's and Syria's air bases and fighters on parking aprons. In less than 2 hours time, it destroyed the airforce of both countries. In regards to the serial development of the AT-3, our own manufacture of engines, and our own manufacture of fighters as well as the other projects discussed in the foregoing, they may be placed among the intermediate and long range objectives to be worked on slowly. Only in this way can our country's limited funds produce

the greatest results, the cart not be put before the horse, and money and precious time not wasted.

Next we will discuss in a simple way some problems in foreign purchases of weapons and establishment of national defense industries. Our previous failure to purchase FX fighters resulted from our country not having sufficient numbers of powerful lobbyists, and secondly from our overly conservative and silent attitude. As an expert said not long ago, how can a person facing a life and death issue make no sounds of struggle?

Whether or not the American people genuinely understand the military capabilities of our country and of Communist China is an important factor affecting sales of weapons. Because those who support Communist China have greatly falsified our national power and American scholars have made a pessimistic appraisal of our real strength, decisions disadvantageous to our purchase of weapons have been made. Why has the Ministry of National Defense not made public to the maximum extent possible, both to our own people and to foreign friends and policy making groups, its estimate of our own and Communist China's defense situations to clear away all uncertainties and suspicions? Holland's sale to us of submarines can serve as a successful model for future weapons sales, and the most propitious time can be used to rouse large scale lobbying forces. This must also be done secretly in order to prevent the Chinese Communists from deliberately interfering. When Jordan and Israel announced their intention to buy weapons from Russia and France, the United States changed its attitudes and rushed to sell them mobile Eagle surface-to-air missiles and the newest F-16's. It has done the same with many other countries. We are the only people who can be pushed around. The real reason we cannot buy the weapons systems that are ideal for us is extremely clear. Only by taking the initiative and no longer remaining passive can we get the weapons for our future!

The newspapers have reported that the Chungshan Academy of Sciences is in the process of continuing to transfer military weapons spare parts production to the civilian sector! Civilian industries as a foundation for national defense industries is an excellent idea, because development of civilian precision industries will give impetus to national defense industries, and national defense industries will also bring about a strengthening and seasoning of numerous civilian precision industries. The two are mutually reinforcing. This likewise leads us to think about yet another pertinent problem, namely that development of national defense technologies and establishment of national defense industries should be the concern of all the people. Civilian responsibility does not end with monetary contributions; they must actively develop national defense technologies, and most importantly popularize national defense technologies to spark an upsurge of enthusiasm for participation among young people to create an atmosphere in the society. Only in this way can the pace of development of national defense technology be hastened. One of the greatest drawbacks in the country today is the lack of magazines and books on foreign military technologies. Except at military academies, there are only two or three civilian magazines on military technology. Without the popularization of national defense technologies, the pace of development cannot be stepped up, and we will always be a step behind

There. For this reason, the writer believes that popularization of knowledge about national defense technologies should be carried out in a planned step-by-step way by both the civilian and military sector. In the civilian area, large enterprises or large newspapers could publish one or more magazines on military affairs. One thing the military could do is to have the officer academies of the three armed forces select outstanding personnel who are willing to put out a military magazine in a planned way to explain profound national defense technologies in simple terms with the goal being none other than to hopefully stir up an atmosphere of enthusiasm within the country for the study of military technologies so that larger numbers of talented people will devote themselves to national defense industries.

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CSO: 4005/245

TAIWAN PRESIDENT ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE

OW011429 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Embargo until 1600 GMT--CNA instruction]

[Text] Taipei, 31 Dec (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Friday called on the people to devote themselves with all their soul and strength to the great national cause and join together in a determined move forward.

In his written congratulatory message on the eve of the nation's 72nd New Year's Day, President Chiang said, "As we celebrate this auspicious anniversary of our national founding and recall the great deeds of our forefathers, we should harden our determination and perfect our integrity so as to serve as a pivot between the past and the future."

The full text of the president's message:

My dear fellow countrymen:

Dr Sun Yat-sen dedicated himself to the salvation of the nation and the people. He established the Republic of China and laid down the three principles of the people as the cornerstone of our national development. He addressed his efforts toward assuring the freedom, equality, prosperity and happiness of China and also toward the universal propagation of his lofty philosophy of the great commonwealth so as to usher in an era of everlasting peace. Today is the 72nd New Year's Day of the Republic of China. As we celebrate this auspicious anniversary of our national founding and recall the great deeds of our forefathers, we should harden our determination and perfect our integrity so as to serve as a pivot between the past and the future and exert ourselves to carry out our founding father's behest. We must devote our hearts to the mainland. Look far ahead and strive for the enduring prosperity of the nation and people.

Flux and change are continuous in the world of today. Our deepest concern and the focus of our attention is the fact that under the rule of the Chinese communists, the greater the changes, the greater the impoverishment and chaos on the mainland and the more agonizing and miserable the lives of our compatriots. Fortunately, many of them are now waking up. They know communism has reached the end of its cul de sac and that the tides of democratic thought and freedom

and the waves of anti-communist uprising are surging high. They also see that the anti-communist movement of "unifying China under the three principles of the people" launched by the Chinese the world over is unfolding far and wide, thus amply manifesting the powerful patriotism and fraternity of the Chinese people at home and abroad. This movement has moved us deeply, and we must contribute our hearts and efforts to the great cause and join together in a determined move forward. At the same time, we must fulfill the dual and sacred mission of developing this bastion of national revival and unifying the Chinese mainland. I wish solemnly to declare to you that:

We must remove the tyrannical rule of the Chinese communist regime and eradicate the poison of Marxism-Leninism from Chinese soil.

We must ensure that the political system built on the Constitution of the Republic of China prevails in the whole country forever and that the national sovereignty is vested in the Chinese people as a whole body.

We shall pursue the following points as our national policy both now and in the future:

--Defend our national independence and security staunchly.

--Maintain international justice and peace vigorously

--Develop our national economy strenuously to ensure affluence and equity in the lives of the nation and our people.

--Promote social welfare widely and protect the right and interests of farmers and workers.

--Assure the equality of educational opportunity for all the people.

We are resolved to rebuild China into a democratic republic with a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This will be our primary goal in the movement of reunifying China under the three principles of the people.

We want to use this declaration and our resolve to awaken our compatriots on the mainland and tell them that as they have endured communist deception and torture and lost their dignity and freedom for more than 30 years, now is the time for them to engage in all-out struggle against communism. We know that all the communist regimes of the world are relentless exploiters and will never let the people lead lives free of fear and anxiety. We therefore have never forgotten for even a moment our intention to bring renaissance to the mainland so that our billion compatriots can regain their life's vitality. In the last more than 30 years we have developed our bastion in accordance with the three principles of the people. This is not merely for the purpose of proving the validity of our system but also for recovering the mainland and enabling other Chinese to lead the same free and peaceful lives that we do. A number of intellectuals--including scientists, writers, engineers, musicians,

airmen and athletes--have either resisted mainland tyrannical rule with words and deeds or escaped to freedom at the risk of their lives and with the probability that their families would be persecuted. This is convincing evidence that our compatriots on the mainland can no longer tolerate the despicable Chinese communists. We thus have come to feel that communist bankruptcy is imminent and that our pressing responsibilities are increasing with the passing of every minute.

My dear fellow countrymen: We are greeting the seventies of the Republic of China with fervent anticipation. This is the era of victory for the three principles of the people. It is also the era for the Chinese mainland to raise once again the flag of white sun, blue sky and crimson ground. All of us know that it is darkest in the moment before the dawn. We must be totally prepared to march courageously through this last but hazardous part of our journey. All of us are burdened with the heavy responsibilities. Times are trying us. We must therefore first of all establish the following consensus and approaches:

--We must firm up our conviction that anti-communism will win the victory and that nation-building will finally succeed. Beyond doubt, the communist system has been China's disaster. However, progress based on the three principles of the people has borne fruit. So we have every reason to strengthen our faith in final victory and success.

--We must all do our duty. Both government and people should accept hardship and suffering in order to fulfill their responsibilities to the nation and our historic mission, thereby reaching our common goal.

--We must open our minds to seek harmony and cooperation. Let us forget personal prejudice. We must be aware that only through harmony and mutual assistance can we provide for security and progress, and that only through unity and cooperation can we generate total strength.

--We must plant deeply the concepts of self-establishment, self-reliance and self-confidence. Only in so doing can we control our own destiny and avoid reliance on others. Only when we help ourselves will others come to help us. We must depend on ourselves to fight our way through privation and hardship.

These concepts were often raised by the late President Chiang Kai-shek for our encouragement. If our compatriots at home and abroad will act on a basis of this counsel and improve themselves continuously, they soon will carry out the late president's instruction to recover the Chinese mainland.

As we joyfully celebrate this New Year's Day, let us pray for our national prosperity and raise our voices in these cheers:

Long live the three principles of the people!

Long live the Republic of China!

CSO: 4000/56

TAIWAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT NEW YEAR RALLY

OW030351 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, 2 Jan (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Saturday called on the people to strengthen unity and self-reliance, striving for enduring prosperity, and implement overall renovation to accomplish the anti-communism and mainland recovery mission.

The president made the remarks when presiding over the central government's ceremony marking the New Year's Day at the presidential office. The full text of his speech is as follows:

Dr Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of the Republic of China, made up his mind to play the pivotal role in national salvation, wrote the three principles of the people and established the republic. His goal was to ensure freedom and equality in China and also to propagate the three principles of the people throughout the world.

Today is the 72nd New Year's Day of the Republic of China and the anniversary of our national founding. At this propitious moment and the beginning of a new spring, I want to offer season's greetings to every family and all the people. I wish them a happy new year and prosperity.

Spring is the decisive season in the year's planning--decisive in the planning of each individual and family and of a nation. Looking back over last year, we can see that waves upon waves of anti-communist movements were undertaken by our compatriots on the Chinese mainland.

We can see that the three crises of disbelief, distrust and lack of confidence were deepening. We also can see the repudiation of communism and escape from the communists by a number of scientists, writers, engineers, musicians, airmen, athletes and students. These provide convincing evidence that the tyrannical rule of the communists will fail and that the reunification of China under the three principles of the people will succeed.

At this crucial moment of victory, we must make a greater effort to grasp the opportunity and work harder. The people of the Chinese mainland are our brethren. Compatriots on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and the overseas Chinese must unite to remove tyrannical communism from China. This is the way

to assure jobs and freedom for everyone, to enlarge implementation of the three principles of the people and to provide for the further development of our country. Only then can we console the souls of Dr Sun Yat-sen and President Chiang Kai-shek.

In this bastion of national revival, we made outstanding progress in every field last year.

Militarily, we registered remarkable growth. This year we shall strengthen our equipment, training and combat preparedness to ensure the security of our bastion on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu.

Politically, we shall continue our march toward democracy and Constitutional government. Anti-communism requires democracy, but to pursue democracy here and now, we must oppose communism. We must therefore establish an orderly society in which everyone abides by the law, disciplines himself and carries out his responsibilities.

Diplomatically, we saw many changes in the world last year. Our policy is to remain always on the side of democracy, and this basic policy will never be changed regardless of any changes in the world situation. We shall never allow any buffetings from without to influence our national policy. Instead, we should influence world development through the spirit shown in our opposition to communism and our pursuit of freedom. We shall also make large contributions to the culture and economy of the world. This is the bedrock of our foreign policy.

Economically, we have stuck firmly to the policy of controlling inflation and stabilizing commodity prices. This is our consistent way of economic development. Without question, the worldwide economic recession has affected our output. We shall continue to seek improvements and work hard to perfect our industrial structure and administrative system so as to increase our flexibility and provide more effective adaptation to future economic developments. In this way we can ensure continuing growth during economic recovery.

This will be [a] year of all-out renovation. We must improve ourselves continuously. Instead of counting the days, we must make every day count; we must not count the years but make every year count. We cannot stick to broken-down, worn-out ideas or take a wait-and-see attitude. We must demonstrate our trailblazing, dynamic spirit in order to break through today's wall of difficulties.

Our compatriots at home and abroad must pool their lives and fortunes, like passengers aboard a boat traversing stormy seas. We must help one another and avoid friction. We must trust one another and never be mutually suspicious. We must seek harmony and reject contention. If we can achieve this goal, we shall possess a most powerful weapon. With this spirit of unity and self-reliance, we can overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy. Today, therefore, we must improve ourselves endlessly, make continuous progress, throw our lots together, seek wholesale renovation and further develop with

our vigorous march toward the beacon of anti-communism and national recovery
erected by the late President Chiang Kai-shek.

Finally, I want to offer the following couplet for your new year's scrolls:

Serve the nation with loyalty and dedication;

Cherish the people with sincerity and fidelity.

CSO: 4000/56

TAIWAN PREMIER ON PROSPECTS, TASKS FOR 1983

OW050319 Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, 5 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan in a speech Tuesday discussed prospects for the new year and government efforts on the administrative programs to be implemented in 1983.

Reporting in his capacity as a member of the Kuomintang at the party's central committee meeting, the Premier predicted that the uneasiness and turmoil will continue to dominate the international arena as confrontations between the communist bloc and the free world are becoming ever more apparent.

He said communist subversive activities, economic conflicts among trading nations, territory disputes and racial problems which have spurred upheavals, will remain to be the main factors contributing to regional conflicts and global instability.

On international economics, he said that although inflation has been brought under control, a speedy recovery of the nation's economy appears to be unlikely. Cutthroat competition here and the growing trade protectionism abroad will put heavier burdens on the developing countries for their anticipated economic development.

Talking about the mainland situation, the premier said from the appearance, Teng Hiao-ping has gained control over the power center, but he is unable to control the whole mainland situation. Line struggles, internal division, and the vicissitudes in economic policies have caused new dilemmas for Peiping which might compel it to shift its strength to the united front warfare internationally to balance its internal difficulties.

Reporting on the domestic administrative programs this year, the premier said the government will readjust the manufacturing structure, continue to apply financial assistance measures to help industries and create an environment here that will attract investments for technology-intensive industries.

Sun said that in order to foil the communist attempt to isolate this country economically, the government is doing its best to build the Republic of China into a shipping and monetary center in the Far East.

Steps for accomplishing this goal, he said, will include opening doors for foreign banks to set up branches in Taiwan, accepting investments by foreigners and overseas Chinese on domestic stocks and bonds, building a world trade center, establishing an off-shore banking center, expanding the ports of Kaohsiung and Taichuang into transshipment centers for containers and bulk commodities, and designing a comprehensive free trade zone somewhere along the seacoast.

The meeting was presided over by Gen Ho Ying-chin.

CSO: 4000/56

PREMIER SUN ADDRESSES POPULATION CONFERENCE

OWO/0432 Taipei CNA in English 0322 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, 7 Jan (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Thursday that the Government of the Republic of China is applying a variety of measures and strategies to lower the population growth, hoping to get the natural growth rate down below 1.25 percent annually by 1989.

The premier made the remarks at a tea party in honor of the participants to the International Conference on Population and Family Planning being held here 6 to 8 January.

One of the proposed measures, he said, is a bill on eugenic health which is now on the legislative floor, and the deprivation of tax benefits for those who bear more children than the prescribed number.

As the population density of the Republic of China on Taiwan is among the world's highest, the government here launched a family planning program in 1954 which helped to check the annual natural growth and bring the rate down from 3.64 percent in 1954 to 2.08 percent in 1971, he said.

However, the growth trend has since begun an upturn and until 1976, the Year of [the] Dragon which symbolizes luck in China, the natural growth jumped upward to 2.12 percent, creating a boom in "Dragon Babies," he said.

The draft bill on eugenic health, after 10 years of heated arguments, is finally on the floor of the Legislative Yuan, and Sun said he hopes it will be passed, thus helping achieve the goal of a lower natural growth of 1.25 percent in 1989.

The premier, during the course of the tea party, invited concrete suggestions and comments from his guests on the Republic of China's population program, saying that which will be used as reference for formulating population policies in this country.

Dr Ivan L. Bennett, advisor in science and technology to the Executive Yuan, noted that keeping the population growth down to 1.25 percent calls for additional efforts and newer strategies on the part of the Republic of China Government.

Dr. Suwarjono, minister of health of Indonesia, also spoke at the party. The Indonesian official expressed his appreciation saying that he felt it an honor to attend the conference and he hopes to bring the conclusions of the meeting back to Indonesia for his government's reference.

CSO: 4000/56

THREAT OF ATOMIC WAR GREATEST FROM PRC

OW130015 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] These days everyone seems to be afraid of the Russians. There are movements to ban or limit the bomb. A lot of people in the United States and Europe seem to be afraid the Russians are going to drop it. President Reagan has even said that in principle he favors a summit meeting with Yuriy Andropov. The bomb would no doubt be discussed.

Maybe it is communism that the world should be worrying about and not just the Russian communism. The Chinese communists also have the bomb and are not even bound by the agreement to test it only underground. Careful analysis indicates that the Chinese communists would be more likely to use the bomb than the Russians. It is because they are so much weaker in conventional weaponry. Red China has old planes, old tanks and old guns, they have human hordes to fight battles and wars, but there is no presumption that these would be decisive in a major conflict.

Vietnam defeated the United States only because the Americans refrained from using nuclear bombs. Now, Vietnam could have been wiped out in a few minutes. There would have been almost no one left to fight.

The Republic of China has not expressed any particular fear of Red Chinese nuclear weapons because of the presumption that the Chinese communists want Taiwan in one piece, not in ruins. That cannot obviate the possibility that Peking [as heard] might use nuclear bombs. Nuclear warfare involving Red China and Red Russia or even Red China and the United States cannot be ruled out. In fact, the Chinese communists could attack Russia or the United States only with nuclear bombs. They have nothing else that would do much damage. At one time, President Richard Nixon was afraid of a Red Chinese nuclear attack. He had the military make plans to turn some of America's defense silos around so that nuclear warheads could be fired toward the West rather than the East. Subsequently, he decided to make friends with the Chinese communists, but at the time his warnings were taken seriously. Possibly they had a content of reality.

But why should the Red Chinese want to fire nuclear missiles at either the Soviets or the United States? The retaliation would be devastating. Red China

has some of the world's biggest cities. At the same time, however, some 800 million of the Chinese mainland's 1 billion people live in the countryside. So, it is possible that at some time in the future and over some issues not now foreseen Red China might decide to resort to nuclear warfare.

There is another threat that should not be overlooked. Hitler was crazy. If he had possessed a nuclear bomb, he would have used it. Mao was crazy too. No man in history, not even Hitler, ever undertook anything like the cultural revolution. So it is possible that the Chinese communists might produce another madman who would resort to nuclear destruction in an attempt to strike an overwhelming blow at the USSR, the U.S., or both.

Or, in the end, the Chinese communists might decide that nuclear warfare was the only way to subdue Taiwan. Any measure to restrict the quality and quantity of our defensive weapons would not bring peace to the region, but rather will encourage the Chinese communists to engage in military adventures. The free Chinese chief executive had highest praise for President Reagan as a political leader of ideals and principle. He also took note of his strong stand against communism and his vision in appraising world development. We are sure the president said that he will press for P.R.C. of China policy that is consistent with the interests of both countries.

CSO: 4000/56



TAIWAN PAPER ON SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

OW040121 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Conference on Sino-American Relations in 1940's"]

[Text] The current conference on Sino-American relations in the 1940's 29-30 December sponsored by the Academia Sinica's American Cultural Research Institute under the chairmanship of Dr Rudolph Yen Chu constitutes the last conference in 1982 studying the controversial subject by Chinese and American scholars.

As Sino-American relations are entering into another new phase with the appearance of new personnel on the diplomatic horizon for the Republic of China as well as the Peking regime, perhaps a review of the past achievements or mistakes might be useful for future references.

Thus a thorough examination of the pivotal era in the 1940's would serve as a mirror to reflect present pitfalls and cautions. The participants in this conference include eight scholars from the United States, five American leaders and scholars from Taipei, two scholars from the Republic of Korea and two scholars from Japan in addition to 93 political leaders and scholars from the Republic of China.

During the two-day conference, besides the key-note speech by former President Yen China-kan at the opening ceremony, 11 papers will be presented by various scholars on a variety of subjects covering the period of 1940-1950. Their findings will do much to explain what occurred during that period resulting in the unprecedented debacle of the Chinese communist occupation of the Chinese mainland and the spread of communism in the Asian and Pacific region.

As to the responsibility for that disaster, it is always difficult to pin it on any one person or group of individuals of any nation. However, with the Chinese as a result of that debacle. If anything, it proves the sinister way the communists have played against the democratic people and their leaders to mislead them into thinking that communists were merely "agrarian reformers or democratic inclined and that they were harmless and could co-exist with the free world." The fatal mistake of trusting the Soviets and the Chinese communists' words and disbelieving in their allied statesmen's warnings was the real cause of that debacle. The Western nations failed to distinguish

betrayed friends and foes and mistook foes for friends. The betrayal of the Republic of China was the greatest mistake made by the U.S. statesmen and political leaders during that fatal era which resulted in the Chinese communist occupation of the Chinese mainland with Soviet support and assistance.

After more than thirty years, the same story is being repeated. The United States once again believed the lip services of the Peking regime in hoping that it could restrain the Soviets to help the United States. The so-called strategic interests which motivated the United States to recognize the Peking regime are non-existent now as were more than three decades ago. The American people, on the other hand, are not fooled by Chinese communist propaganda and maneuvers. They do not approve of any U.S. appeasement measures toward the Chinese communists. We hope the scholars at the current conference could point out the ways and means to deal with the present obstacles in the path of Sino-American relations and serve as an effective warning to any further deterioration of the present situation. Perhaps, Peking's latest expression of its desire to improve its relations with the Soviets could serve as a timely warning for the Reagan administration to wake up from its wishful thinking to play the "China card" inherited from the Carter administration.

CSO: 4000/56

U.S. IS ROC'S ANTICOMMUNIST BATTLEFIELD

OW170640 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Constitutional Research Committee's Proposals"]

[Text] The six-point proposals submitted by the third-subcommittee of the Constitutional Research Committee approved by the 17th Plenum of the committee should be accepted and acted upon by the government authorities.

The Constitutional Research Committee of the National Assembly is under the guidance of Dr Ku Cheng-kang, vice chairman of the committee and honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League. The proposals will be sent to the president for ratification and then to relevant authorities for consideration and action.

The proposals include first the recognition by the ROC that the United States is the major battlefield in its fight against the Chinese communists and that a defeat on this battlefield would place the ROC at a great disadvantage.

Second, the government should empower the representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) to supervise, appraise, award, punish and command his subordinates so that he can do a more efficient job.

Third, the activities of government agencies' personnel in the U.S. should be coordinated so that they may act in an integrated force.

Fourth, ROC diplomats should make efforts to cultivate Chinese residents in the United States, Americans friendly to the ROC, U.S. mass media organizations, U.S. Congressional leaders, U.S. officials in the White House and the State Department and people in the academic world.

Fifth, people at home should give all possible support to diplomats in the United States, and materials providing evidence of the Peking regime's inhuman rule should be supplied to them as well as U.S. Congressional leaders, libraries, China experts and government officials, mass media, Chinese scholars, students and residents in the United States.

Last, the ROC should strengthen its relations with other countries important to the United States.

The above proposals suggest in essence a drastic revision of past practices of passive reaction to events rather than taking the initiatives in controlling and shaping events. They will do much to remedy the past failures which resulted in disorganization at the command headquarters and lack of coordination abroad.

But the proposals are broad in scope and all pervasive in their implementation. They call for a fundamental reawakening to the urgent needs of our nation to counter the Chinese communist united front maneuvers and tactics. They also call for our representatives abroad to be alert to the Chinese communist sinister plot of infiltration and subversion in their respective communities to undermine our good reputation and influence.

We hope that government authorities will soon implement the proposals by the Constitution Research Committee which will go a long way in remedying past failures. They should strengthen the people's diplomacy in the United States, Europe, Latin America, Africa and the Asian and Pacific region, to make up the deficiency of our diplomatic efforts abroad. In this respect, the work of the World Anti-Communist League, the Asian People's Anti-Communist League and other related organizations should be broadened and expanded greatly in the future. They are the battle-tested anti-communist organizations supported by more than 100 nations' anti-communist chapters and leaders. Their dedicated anti-communist activities can enhance our anti-communist struggle around the world.

The United States is truly our major battlefield in our anti-communist struggle. So far, we have relied on the friendship and voluntary support of the American people and their public opinion representatives to render us much needed backing and assistances. The passage of the Taiwan Relations Act is a case in point. But as the Chinese communist representatives and their henchmen in the United States are working to weaken the Taiwan Relations Act with their ultimate aim of cancelling it, we must do everything to encourage the American people and their representatives in the U.S. Congress to thwart the communist attempt.

As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has convened a seminar on China policy, this is an ideal time to present him with our pertinent viewpoints on this crucial subject. We should point out to him what unfortunate damage has been done by the mistaken U.S. policy in the past and what detrimental consequences could result if such a policy is not changed in time. For Secretary Shultz knows the Republic of China well through his past business connections and he knows our strength and strategic importance to the United States. It is therefore quite opportune for a review of U.S.-ROC relations and their future by the peoples of the Republic of China and the United States.

CSO: 4000/56

NEW ENVOY ON TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA, U.S.

OW310337 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, 31 Dec (CNA)--Tsai Wei-ping, former representative on the Coordination Council for North American Affairs office in Washington, D.C., said Thursday that substantive relations between the Republic of China and the United States have continued to grow despite the release of Washington-Peiping Joint Communiqué last August.

Meeting reporters here Thursday at the Foreign Ministry, Tsai, who has been appointed as Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said the American authorities have repeatedly indicated that the Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the United States that must be observed and cannot be violated.

He also sees no sign that the act will be reviewed by the American Congress, he said.

The growing relations are shown in the fact that the two-way trade has made a steady increase during the past year, only slightly affected by the prolonged worldwide economic recession. At present the Republic of China is the seventh largest trade partner of the United States, he said.

On the relations with Saudi Arabia, Tsai said that the two countries share [a] common anti-communist stand and political ideals although they are different in geological position and traditional customs.

On such solid basis, cooperation and friendship between the two countries are advancing smoothly, he said.

Looking forward to his new assignment, Tsai said the most important work is to promote a better understanding of the veil nature of communism.

Tsai will go to Saudi Arabia to assume his new post at the end of January.

The news conference was presided over by Liu Tai-jen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

CSO: 4000/56

DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON U.S. TIES; PRC-U.S. TIES

OW300243 Taipei CNA in English 1359 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, 29 Dec (CNA)--Substantive relations between the Republic of China and the United States have remained stable despite the release of the Washington-Peiping Joint Communiqué on 17 August this year, says Tsai Wei-ping, former representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs office in the United States.

Looking forward the future, Tsai declared, in a meeting with reporters here a few days after his return from Washington that things look "bright" and mutual relations will develop steadily. [sentence as received]

Tsai, 71, has been appointed Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia. He is to succeed Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi, who has been assigned to South Korea.

Calling himself an "old horse," Tsai has completed a long diplomatic journey. Now he will step forward into a new phase of his diplomatic career.

"Since the Republic of China and the United States broke diplomatic relations," Tsai affirms, "we have encountered many a reverse and difficulty." But substantive ties are advancing with the United States in line with mutual benefits, he says, as a result of joint efforts by the two governments and peoples.

In fact, the closeness of these relations are too intimate to be challenged, he points out. During his time in Washington, Tsai says, the deep interest expressed by various groups of American people on the question of relations with the Republic of China often tapped wells of feeling and concern that impressed him greatly.

Furthermore, the two-way trade between the two countries has continued to grow during the past years, only slightly affected by the prolonged world-wide economic recession. And the Republic of China has advanced to become America's seventh largest trade partner.

Overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying there have been honored as a "model minority" because of their distinguished performance and concrete contributions to social prosperity and national development in the United

States. They are deserving of the highest respects because of their diligent nature and motivation to work.

The American authorities have openly indicated that the Taiwan Relations Act is the law of the land and that the United States Government must observe it. It cannot be changed by whatever agreements future U.S. administrations may sign with any foreign powers, he said.

When asked about this nation's future task in promoting mutual relations, Tsai says, we must lay stress on strengthening all-out relations, but most important is that we must understand American thinking and their tendencies in viewing the world situation, particularly in East Asia. The ROC will do its best to manage the situation, Tsai indicated, such that we will be able to make the most opportune movements in creating a favorable international diplomatic environment for this country.

During his stay in the U.S., Tsai has attended various gatherings sponsored by overseas Chinese and academic groups there. The fact has proved Ambassador Tsai's working attitude and his devotion to the national cause.
[sentence as received]

The resumption of talks between the Peiping regime and the Soviet Union has indicated that the Chinese communists are not friends that the free world can trust. After they blackmailed the Americans, the Chinese communists are now turning to the Russians to ask for something. So, the Americans will not so easily make any new concessions to the Peiping regime, Tsai said.

For his new assignment to Saudi Arabia, Tsai said that there are still many things that he should learn in the days ahead in order to further devote himself to expanding this nation's diplomatic position with countries around the world.

CSO: 4000/56

TAIWAN OFFICIAL ON JRC PLAN TO JOIN ADB

OW170244 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] In Tokyo, the KYODO News Service reported Thursday that communist China's intention to join the Asian Development Bank or the ADB has left the Japanese Government in a quandry. The KYODO report quoted Foreign Ministry sources as saying the problem came from the fact that the communist Chinese regime would only join the ADB, provided the Republic of China on Taiwan, already a member of the Manila-based bank, be expelled.

It also said that the Japanese dilemma stems from the fact that they are eager to have communist China in the Regional Development Bank, but are unable to decide how to deal with the expulsion of the Republic of China on Taiwan. It said the Peking regime has made it an ultimate policy not to join any international organization that recognizes a two-China policy in any form; and the existence of the Taipei presence in the ADB would counter that position.

Communist China has indicated it wants the ADB to obtain additional capital for its four-point modernization plans. And Japan is eager for the communists to have access to foreign capital, because it would mean additional contracts could be available for Japanese companies.

It added, however, the expulsion of Taiwan to allow the Chinese communists in is a sore point because Japan has yet to figure out the United States' reaction. Meanwhile, a Taipei Government official said Thursday that the Chinese communists' intention to become a member of the Development Bank depends heavily on the United States and Japan. He pointed out that Peking's desire to enter the bank in the past had always been relayed in the form of hints and suggestions by other countries friendly to communist China. However, in this instance, Peking has made direct contact with Washington and Tokyo, asking these two countries to fight for the Chinese communist seat in the bank. This development, he said, demonstrated the urgent need sought by the Chinese communists for foreign exchange and their eagerness to isolate the Republic of China.

CSO: 4000/56

'CHINA POST' EDITORIAL ON MAINLAND RECOVERY

OW110221 Taipei CHINA POST in English 4 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Mainland Recovery Through National Harmony, Cooperation and Self-Reliance"]

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo's new year message has set the tone for all the people of the nation to follow in 1983 and to achieve mainland recovery through national harmony, cooperation and self-reliance.

President Chiang resolutely declared in his message that "we must remove the tyrannical rule of the Chinese communist regime and eradicate the poison of Marxism-Leninism from Chinese soil." In order to do so, he outlined to the nation five guiding principles as national policy both for the present and in the future. They include: "Defend our national independence and security staunchly; maintain international justice and peace vigorously; develop our national economy strenuously to ensure affluence and equality in the lives of the nation and our people; promote social welfare widely and protect the rights and interests of farmers and workers and assure the equality of educational opportunity for all the people."

All free people should pay close attention to the above declaration and appreciate the difference between the philosophy of government policy of the Republic of China and that of the Peking regime. As President Chiang has clearly stated, "we are resolved to build China into a democratic republic with a government of the people, by the people and for the people" as "our primary goal in the movement of reunifying China under the three principles of the people."

President Chiang also told the nation that "we want to use this declaration and our resolve to awaken our compatriots on the mainland and tell them that as they have endured communist deception and torture and lost their dignity and freedom for more than 30 years, now is the time for them to engage in an all-out struggle against communism."

This clarion call to overthrow the despotic Peking regime will undoubtedly be heeded by all the people on the Chinese mainland. Recent mass waves of defections from the Chinese mainland to seek freedom in the Republic of China, the United States and Europe testify to the mainland people's utter hatred of

that inhuman regime. But the president also stressed that in order to achieve those lofty goals, the people must firm up their conviction that anti-communism will win the victory and that nation-building will finally succeed; both government and people should accept hardship and suffering in order to fulfill their responsibilities to the nation and our historic mission; we must open our minds to seek harmony and cooperation and we must plant deeply the concepts of self-establishment, self-reliance and self-confidence.

All the people have now a clear-cut path to follow now and in the future. They must not be complacent about their life of comparative comfort and forget their compatriots suffering on the Chinese mainland. They must discard all prejudices in their minds and seek harmony and cooperation and strive even harder than ever before in order to recover the Chinese mainland.

We must wake up the world's free people from their day dream of seeking compromise with the Chinese communists and playing the China card at the expense of their real Chinese friends, the people of the Republic of China. They must realize, above all, the deceptive and subversive tactics of the Chinese communists in the past as evidenced by the Chinese communist "crisis of three faiths." The Chinese communist reiteration of "proletariat dictatorship" and continual denial of all freedoms for its people in the newly-revised version of "Constitution" leaves no room for doubt of its despotic nature and incompatibility with democracy.

It would be a fatal mistake indeed for free world leaders to entertain any hope that Chinese communist and Soviet leaders may change in favor of the free world. They should instead pay heed to President Chiang's warning that the tyrannical rule of the Chinese communist regime must be removed from Chinese soil. It is the only way to achieve a durable peace in the Asian and Pacific region.

OUTGOING ENVOY MEETS WITH SAUDI MINISTERS

OW031157 Taipei CNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Jidda, 3 Jan (CNA)--Outgoing Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi Sunday morning called on several Saudi ministers to bid them farewell.

Dr 'Abd Ar-rahman Ibn al Ash-shaykh, minister of agriculture and water, appreciated Ambassador Hsueh's efforts during the past eight years in strengthening the agricultural cooperation between the Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

He told the ambassador, "You are very successful in fulfilling your functions here."

Ambassador Hsueh, at the same time, expressed his gratitude to the minister who has extended gracious support to the ambassador during the past years.

With regard to the Sino-Saudi cooperation on agriculture, Ash-Shaykh said the agricultural and technical mission sent to the Kingdom by the ROC Government has performed very well, with little problems.

He said he strongly hopes the mission will stay longer than just two years.

Minister of Commerce Dr Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sulayyim, who visited the ROC last year, said he has been impressed with the prosperity and progress made in the ROC.

He said trade volumes between the two countries has increased very much while at the same time trade fraudulence has reduced greatly.

Talking about the development of the ROC economy, Ambassador Hsueh said his nation is putting much emphasis on the computer technology.

The Saudi minister agreed, saying this is the correct direction for future development.

He spoke highly of Ambassador Hsueh, saying "You are one of the important elements to avoid misunderstanding between our two countries."

Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity, told Ambassador Hsueh "everyone thinks you are the most successful ambassador here for your effectiveness and personal relations and friendship."

He pointed out the ambassador has travelled more than 200 times between Jidda and Riyadh for official duties during the recent years.

He is very much satisfied with the performance by the Taipower mission working at the ministry.

Al-Qusaybi, also acting minister of public health, said he is especially glad that Chinese doctors working here have never done any mistake due to negligence in their duties so far.

He expressed his gratitude to the ROC Government which has adopted a policy to send best experts to serve the Kingdom even sometimes [when] they are needed in ROC.

Ambassador Hsueh said it is for the mutual benefits of the two countries, adding "Our people can learn much from the working experience here."

The minister and Ambassador Hsueh are both confident that the close cooperation relations between the two countries will continue and grow closer.

CSO: 4000/56

OUTGOING ENVOY ON RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

OWO31140 Taipei CNA in English 1016 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Jidda, 3 Jan (CNA)--The existing relations between the ROC and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are "excellent and continue to grow stronger," said Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi.

In an exclusive interview with the English newspaper ARAB NEWS, which was published Sunday, Ambassador Hsueh said, "Fundamentally, they are based on adherence by both countries to high principles and moral values and on mutual respect and goodwill toward each other."

He said, "These friendly relations are further promoted by close cooperation in a variety of fields to the mutual benefit of both countries. In the ROC, we attach great importance to the friendship of the Kingdom, and we find this sentiment fully reciprocated."

Ambassador Hsueh, who is leaving the Kingdom to assume the post of Chinese ambassador to Korea, also told the paper his impressions during the eight years of ambassadorial office here.

He said [he] has been deeply impressed by many Saudi achievements, which "have been made possible by the wise policy laid down by King Abdul al-Aziz on the basis of Islamic principles and faithfully followed by his illustrious successors."

He added, "It's a successful policy which assures all Saudi Arabian people of good life in prosperity and stability, it contributes to the solidarity among the Arab and Islamic countries and to the peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation in the international community."

CSO: 4000/56

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR APPOINTED--Taipei, 30 Dec (CNA)--The Executive Yuan meeting Thursday approved the appointment of Charles Shu-chi King as ambassador of the Republic of China to Costa Rica in replacement of Wu Wen-hui, who is to be reassigned. King, 40, a native of Tientai County in Chekiang Province, and a National Taiwan University graduate, is now director of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs Los Angeles office. He also served previously as director of the Information Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [OW310253 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 31 Dec 82]

WRITER SEEKS TO REMAIN--Taipei, 8 Jan (CNA)--Pu Nai-fu, better known by his pen name Wu Min Shih, will not return to the mainland after his six-month visa issued by the Hong Kong Government expires, according to his brother, Legislator Pu Shao-fu. Pu said his brother has no reason to return to the mainland. He has left behind no one and nothing that requires his return, said the legislator. If Wu Min Shih cannot continue his stay in Hong Kong, he would have to go somewhere else, and Taiwan would be a likely destination. Pu said if his brother decides to come to Taiwan, he would probably arrive here around the Lunar New Year holidays in mid-February. Wu Min Shih is a famed writer whose novels were popular before the communists overran the mainland. He left the mainland last month. [Text] [OW081321 Taipei CNA in English 1005 GMT 8 Jan 83]

FRENCH SCIENTIST TO ADVISE CABINET--Taipei, 13 Jan (CNA)--Dr Pierre Aigrain, former minister of science and technology development in France, has agreed to serve as an adviser to the Executive Yuan (Cabinet). Aigrain, now a counselor to CSF Thomson, is an expert on semi-conductors and electronics. He came here last Sunday for a weeklong visit at the invitation of Premier Sun Yun-hsuan. Dr Aigrain has visited a number of scientific and educational institutions here. He will call on Premier Sun Thursday to present his suggestions for this country's industrial development. [Text] [OW130343 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CONCERN OVER SOVIET SATELLITE--A nuclear-powered spy satellite will likely blaze back to earth within weeks and the U.S. Defense Department says it could spread destruction and radioactivity if its broken pieces fall in a populated area. It is still too early to say where it will head. [Text] [OW070322 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Jan 83]

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Feb 16, 1983